# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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## FIRST EDITION

## EUROPE.

### Imprisonment for Debt Abolished in England—The Jails Thrown Open at New Year and Debtors Made Free—Curiosities of the Œcumenical Council.

*ENGLAND.*

**Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt.**

LONDON, Jan. 3.—On the 1st of January the new Bankrupt law, which abolishes imprisonment for debt in England, except in cases of county court judgments for small sums, came into operation, and there was in consequence a general jail delivery from all the debtors' prisons and "sponging houses" of the metropolis. It has long been conceded that the practice of locking up a man who owes money which he cannot pay, and keeping him for years in prison like a felon, is as brutal as it is senseless, and yet the stubborn opposition of Englishmen to innovation has kept alive until now one of the most cruel and absurd laws that ever disgraced the statute book of any country. Within the last twenty years, it is true, many modifications of the Imprisonment for Debt law have been made, and there has been less power than there was prior to that time to throw a debtor into jail and let him rot there; but still the abuses have been numerous, and the opening of the prison doors has turned loose upon the world a score or two of miserable wretches who for no crime but poverty have grown old and rusty in a jail, and rendered unfit ever again to earn their living by labor.

The new law took effect on the 1st of January, hence at twelve o'clock at night on the last day of the old year the prisoners were virtually free, although a judge's order for their release might have been required before they were actually set at liberty. The governor of White Cross Street Prison, the largest place of detention in London, determined to waive this formality, and notified the prisoners that all who desired were at liberty to leave the jail at midnight of the 31st of December, and, out of ninety-four inmates, thirty-one availed themselves of the privilege. These poor creatures packed so ardently for liberty that they packed their few goods together as early as 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and counted the seconds until the hour of their release arrived, while in many cases their families, women and children, waited for them outside the gates, and watched as anxiously the slow flight of time. It is a sad commentary upon the old law that sixty-three of the prisoners begged to be allowed to remain in the jail until the next day, on the plea mostly that they had no homes to go to.

As the new law does not cover judgments obtained in county courts, over forty prisoners still remain in Whitecross street, but their sentences are only for stipulated periods. It is much complained of that the new law does not reach this poorer class of debtors, and there seems to be a great inequality of justice in setting the large debtor absolutely free and still holding these short terms of imprisonment over the small debtor. This is especially the case here, under the County Court act, the judges have very arbitrary power, and it is actually possible that a man who owes a few shillings may be imprisoned on and off, for years, unless he is able to pay his creditor. Say that a poor workman owes a grocery bill of thirty shillings and finds himself unable to settle it, he is sued before the county court, a judgment is obtained, and an order is made by the judge that the debtor pay five or seven shillings a week. If the debtor is unable to do, when he is arrested and committed to jail for forty days. The incarceration does not discharge the liability—it is for contempt of the judge's order—and the week after his liberation the debtor can be again arrested, and so on *ad infinitum*. Of course the forty days' imprisonment throws a poorer or mechanic out of work, and he has little chance of paying the debt after he comes out of jail than he had before. In the meantime his family beg or starve, or become a charge upon the parish, and the end is recklessness, despair, and ruin for thousands who might have remained steady workmen and supported their families in comparative comfort but for the working of this abominable law. It is to be hoped that the reform now commenced will speedily reach that most unfortunate class—the county court judgment debtors.

*ROME.*

**Solemn Feasts at the Close of the Year—Christmas Day Mass in St. Peter's.**

ROME, Dec. 27.—This is the last of the solemn feasts until the 1st prox. Since midnight of the 24th we have had a number of processions and rare singing in the different churches, sufficient, if minutely described, to fill a large volume.

The Pope celebrated mass at his own altar in St. Peter's on Christmas day in the presence of the Sacred College and four or five hundred bishops from all parts of the world. The attendance was large, but not equal, by one half, to that at the opening of the Council. We have had the usual procession in the *Sedia Gestatoria*, the long mass, the rich tones of the Pontifical trumpets, the noble guard in gala dress, the gigantic Swiss guard, with their useless halberds the grenadiers in bear-skin hat and snowy breeches, and the Palatine guard in blue coats and claret-colored pantaloons. The diplomatic gallery was crowded. The Empress of Austria was present. At the Mary Major there was the procession of the holy manger, which remained exposed upon the altar all the day. In the evening, vespers, which were well attended, as the singing was not only good, but unrivalled.

On the 15th inst. Mgrs. Moreira and Del Valle, bishops of Ayachuco and Huanuco, in the Republic of Peru, some Spanish bishops and one bishop of the Republic of Equador, were received by the Pope in private audience.

Bishop Moreira offered the Holy Father a silver basin full of gold coin, with an address setting the respectful devotion of the clergy and faithful of his diocese. Bishop Del Valle presented a silver-gilt casket, beautifully chased and enriched with jewels, and the arms of his diocese, from the Catholics of the city of Lima, with a numerously-signed address, headed by a grand marshal, four generals, and the Minister of Finance.

Besides this casket the bishop offered an embroidered vestment, worked by the orphans of Santa Theresa, of Lima, and a magnificent bag, adorned with the pontifical escutcheon in gold and containing a certain quantity of coffee, selected as the best produced in South America. It was the spontaneous offering of a little child, nine years old, daughter of Don Peter Figueros and Donna Joan Lucar, one of the most distinguished families of Huanuco. The holy Father was greatly touched at this gift and ordered the coffee to be reserved for his special use. Then he took the letter which the little girl had sent with her coffee bag and wrote at the bottom of it,

Deus benedicat te cum tota familia.

—They tell this story at the expense of a Virginia lawyer:—Once upon a time when he had retained a case, his opponent told him that he would appeal it, and he replied:—"Very well; I will meet you at Malichi." But a brother lawyer whispered to him "Philippi, Philippi," and then he said:—"Very well;" adding, "Malichi or Philippi; they were both good men."

### THE ALABAMA TRAGEDY.

**Further Particulars of the Murder of the Nephews of General Pillow.**

The Nashville *Union* of January 16 has the following:—

We yesterday gave an account of the shocking assassination of Messrs. Granville and William Pillow, near Leighton, in North Alabama. We have since received fuller details from reliable parties residing in the immediate vicinity, who are fully cognizant of the facts, and whose statements substantially corroborate our version of the affair. The details are enough to sicken the heart and curdle the blood of humanity. On last Sunday night Captain Granville A. Pillow was sitting in his room, about 10 o'clock, reading, when some one knocked at his door. He asked who it was, and the names of two of the neighboring boys were given. He arose and opened the door, when a shot-gun was fired, the load taking effect in his mouth and chin, knocking out several of his teeth, and one shot passing out behind the ear. They were buckshot. He staggered back and fell. He then arose and ran to a window in the rear of the house, jumped out through a window some feet high, and ran to a neighbor's house and told what had happened. Some of the neighbors were sent for. While exhausted, and in a dying condition, he laid down, and soon became unable to speak, from the wound in his mouth. In about two hours, after some of the neighbors had gathered in, the assassins returned in mask and stood around in the room for some time. And supposing he was not dying rapidly enough, they ordered all persons to leave the room, and then went to the bed and shot him in the stomach, with the same gun, after deliberately turning down the cover. They then went out and told the men they could now go back. When shot the last time, he simply groaned and turned over on his face, and the struggle of life was over. His brother, a young man that was staying with him, was missing, and could not be found until Tuesday morning, when he was found in a sink hole, about two miles from La Grange. He had been hung, and then shot six times with a repeater, two of the balls taking effect in the head, and four in the body. Either one of the four wounds would have been fatal. He was then cut down, leaving the leather strap still round his neck, and dragged to the sink hole and thrown in. They were nephews of General Pillow, and were in the Confederate army. They were polite and affable gentlemen. Of course there are many conjectures as to the murderers and the cause of the foul deed, but nothing definite is known. The community, we learn, seems determined to unravel the mystery.

### CRIME IN KANSAS.

**Two Men and Three Women Killed at Ellsworth—Another Man Wounded.**

The Lawrence (Kansas) *Republican* of January 15 has the following:—

Western Kansas is still in a bad condition, no doubt. Murders and acts of violence still prevail along our western frontier. No Indians are engaged in murdering and scalping defenseless settlers, and carrying women and children into captivity, but lawlessness prevails. We see no difference between being shot and scalped by a band of marauding Indians, than being shot down like a dog by a riotous, lawless set of white men. The same blood-thirsty nature prevails for the time being, no matter whether the passion pervades the breast of a white man or an Indian. If there are any palliating circumstances, they should be extended to the Indian, for he is born and bred in the wilds of the country, and has never had the benefit of the enlightened civilization which our people are so wont to boast of. White men ought to know better than to let their madness drive them to such acts of frenzied violence as that which has just come to our knowledge.

A gentleman who reached this city yesterday upon the Western train, informs us that a terrible tragedy was enacted at Ellsworth on Thursday night last. At a dance-house in that place a row was raised, pistols and knives freely used, and the result was two men and three women were shot dead in the room, and another man wounded. The full particulars as to the cause of the fight and the names of the killed and wounded our informant did not learn, but it is said great excitement prevailed in Ellsworth. We should think that locality needed a vigilance committee of the most vigilant kind.

P. S.—Since writing the above we have learned that the names of the two men killed were Read and Gardner, that one of the women killed was Hester Baldwin, who once lived in this city, afterwards in North Lawrence, and later at Ellsworth.

### SAD CALAMITY.

**A Man Drives a Horse and Cart Into the Allegheny River, and Both Man and Horse are Drowned.**

On Monday evening, a man named William John McCutcheon, who follows the occupation of a carter, drove his horse and cart into the Allegheny river, at Pittsburg, for the purpose of watering his horse, and washing the mud off his cart. A short distance from the bank the horse was noticed to go down suddenly, either falling or getting into deep water. The latter seems to have been the case, for the cart soon began to sink, and McCutcheon, who was seated in it, fell off, and being caught in the current, which was then swift and strong, was soon carried far out into the stream. The murky horse made several vain endeavors to save himself, rising once or twice entirely above the water, but finally sinking exhausted and rising no more.

So sudden was the calamity that persons on shore who witnessed it could not realize the true position of affairs until the poor man had drifted half way into the middle of the stream, Darkness had now settled in most completely, but as there was a soft mellow light reflected from the sky, McCutcheon was discernible clutching to a log and drifting rapidly down the river, His cries for help were also heard, but none could be extended him, and as it grew darker he was lost sight of, though his voice was still heard faintly above the echo of the raging waters. Persons passing over the Mechanics' street bridge aver that they heard him passing under the bridge, and it is supposed he still had hold of the piece of drift wood on which he was first seen to take refuge when being carried out into the stream. At all events that was the last seen or heard of him, and it is supposed, of course, that he perished.

### BRIDGE DISASTER.

**A Steaming and Ten Barges of Coal Sunk—One Person Killed.**

The Pittsburg *Chronicle* of last evening says:—The coal tug Star, which left this city at an early hour yesterday, with nine barges and one boat filled with coal in tow, collided with one of the piers of the new bridge of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, at Benwood. Nine of the barges were lost, and the boat sunk in a few moments. In going down the boat careened, and the boilers exploded, doing great damage. The boat also took fire, and when she finally settled down into the water, was an almost total wreck. The sister-in-law of the engineer, who was making a pleasure trip on the boat, was terribly scalded by the steam, and survived her injuries only a few hours. The officers and crew escaped, although several of the latter were taken out of the water after the explosion. The loss on the coal and barges will probably amount to $12,000. The losses during the present year, resulting from the obstruction to navigation by the construction of piers in the river, have been unusually severe, reaching considerably over $150,000. The heavy tax which is entailed upon our dealers should stimulate them to renewed exertions to have the evil remedied, and will afford a convincing argument in support of their demands.

### MORE FALLING BUILDINGS.

**Fall of a Row of New Buildings—One Man Killed and Several Injured—Narrow Escape of Others.**

Yesterday afternoon, about half-past 5 o'clock, a row of three unfinished three-story brick buildings, in Division avenue, near Rodney street, Williamsburg, were suddenly prostrated to the ground as the workmen, to the number of fifteen or upward, were about to desist from their labor. These buildings, which are understood to have been of the flimsy order in the manner of their construction, were the property of Mr. J. Sheppard and built by Mr. E. B. Cannon.

At the hour named one of the masons in passing over a scaffold noticed a movement of one of the planks, and had barely time to warn his comrades of their danger and make a hasty descent to a place of safety before the front walls fell out with a deafening crash, letting down the roof and beams beneath and with them the men at work inside and about the walls, leaving but a small portion of one building with its rear wall standing, upon which the lives of seven men, who had sought safety thereon, hung as upon a thread. Captain Woglom and officer Mangam arrived opportunely at this juncture, and taking in the crisis at a glance, a ladder was promptly procured and raised to the rescue of the forlorn workmen, who were by this means saved from a frightful death imminent at any moment.

On the accomplishment of this almost hopeless task, the attention of the relieving party was turned to the men buried beneath the *debris*, from which they were all, as supposed, soon extricated from the perilous trap, one only of the number suffering injuries of a serious character, so far as known at the time. At a subsequent hour in the evening, when the ruins had been entirely overhauled, the dead body of a man was found and removed to the Fourth Street Station House, to await the disposition of the Coroner and identification.

An officer was sent by Sergeant Bruce to discover, if possible, the name of the man killed, and ascertained his name to be Joseph Bohner, a German carpenter, residing at No. 146 Leonard street. Deceased was about thirty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and family, at present residents of his native land. His death was caused by an extended fracture of the skull in two places.

Of those injured there are five, whose names are as follows:—Charles Otterman, of No. 85 Stagg street, badly cut about the head and severely bruised; James Waterson, No. 111 North Fourth street; injured slightly on the head; Albert Dyson, mason, slightly; Thomas Harmer, mason, slightly; Robert Potter, mason, slightly.

The remainder of the workmen escaped almost miraculously unharmed. The pecuniary loss sustained by the owner through this calamity is estimated at $11,000.—*N. Y. Herald to-day.*

### FENIAN MOVEMENTS.

**Another Raid on Canada Proposed—What the Fenians are Doing.**

From information given by prominent officers of the Brotherhood, it appears that there is no foundation for the statements which contained serious charges against general officers of the O'Neill branch of the Fenian Brotherhood. Yesterday General O'Neill, Mr. Meehan, and Mr. Carey, the District Centre for Manhattan, met at the New York headquarters.

The treasurer of the organization did not resign in disgust, and the Adjutant-General, Colonel John W. Byron, and his assistant, Major O'Leary, left the organization because they had accepted commissions from the Cuban Junta in New York. General Smolenski was not dismissed, nor did he cause the tactics to be put in press as stated. His course has been approved of by the President and principal officers of the Brotherhood. Of the officers connected with both branches of the Fenian Brotherhood who in Ireland did good service, Generals G. Cluseret, Luis Octave Fariola, and F. V. Millen, all held commissions of the highest rank in foreign service.

A communication was received yesterday in New York from Ireland, reporting the state of affairs there. The men enrolled in the brotherhood in Ireland express their willingness to revolt as soon as their brethren here strike Canada. The next Fenian Congress, it is said, will be a Canadian raid. Preparations are being made for the event, and large quantities of arms are daily forwarded to Ireland. In the city of Cork 15,000 men are enrolled; in Dublin about the same number; and there is scarcely a doubt that from 40,000 to 50,000 men in Ireland are available for immediate active service if called on. They are, however, insufficiently supplied with arms, and no effort at insurrection will be made until there is some possibility of success.

### ONE CENT FERRIAGE.

**The Brooklyn Ferries to be Run for the Public and Not for Stockholders' Dividends.**

The Union Ferry Company recently applied to the New York authorities for an extension of its lease from May 1, 1871, until May 1, 1881. The Ferry Company stated its reasons for its petition thus:—

First. That permanent arrangements can be made to surrender the premises required for the Bridge Company, and adjust and make such alterations as the necessaries of the ferry may require.

Second. To make such alterations, and construct new slip and landing, and consequently new ferry-house at Fulton ferry, will involve large outlays, not less than from $100,000 to $150,000, in order to keep up the efficiency of the Fulton ferry. A new slip and landing cannot be constructed without destroying the present ferry-house, and the company would not be justified in expending such sum for the remainder of the present lease.

This company are not running these ferries for the purpose of making money, being restricted by their articles of association to 10 per cent. dividend, the surplus, if any, to be expended in the improvement of the ferries. The vital interest of Brooklyn, at any rate during the building of the bridge, depends upon the efficiency and safety of these ferries, especially of the Fulton ferry, and the company desire to anticipate such arrangement of landings, etc., as to secure these objects.

The New York authorities referred the Ferry Company's petition to Mayor Hall and Comptroller Connolly, and these officials have reported that, since "the Ferry Company are not running the ferries for the purpose of making money," the New York authorities—that is, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund—will make a new lease of the Catharine, Fulton, Wall, South, and Hamilton Ferries, on and after the 1st of May next, at a merely nominal rent, upon a condition that the Ferry Company, as lessees, agree to reduce the fare for foot-passengers to one cent, and to make also a reduction of fifty per cent. on the fares charged for horses and vehicles.

**Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.**

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cent. & Hud R | | Pacific Mail Steam... | 41⅜ |
| Con. Stock Scrip... | 93 | Western Union Tele | 33 |
| do. scrip..... | 88 | Tol. & Wab. R..... | 85⅛ |
| N. Y. & Erie Rail.. | 23¼ | Mil. & St. Paul R com | 74⅛ |
| Ph. and Res. R..... | 94⅛ | Mil. & St. Paul pref.. | 87⅞ |
| Mich. South. & N.I.R. | 85⅞ | Adams Express..... | 61⅜ |
| Cle. and Pitt. R ex d. | 91⅜ | Wells, Fargo & Co.... | 20¼ |
| Chi. and N. W. com.. | 73⅞ | United States..... | 52⅛ |
| Chi. and N. W. pref.. | 86⅝ | Tennessee 6s, new. | 48½ |
| Chi. and R. I. R..... | 107⅜ | Gold..... | 121⅛ |
| Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R. | 87⅛ | Market steady. | |

**New York Money and Stock Markets.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Stocks unsettled. Money easy at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 121⅛. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 115¾; do. 1864, do., 115⅛; do. 1865, do., 115⅛; do. do., new, 114¼; do. 1867, 114¾; do. 1868, 114¼; 10-40s, 112¾; Virginia 6s, new, 61; Missouri 6s, 87¾; Canton Company, 54¼; Cumberland preferred, 31¾; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 93; Erie, 23¾; Reading, 94⅝; Adams Express, 61¾; Michigan Central, 116; Michigan Southern, 85⅝; Illinois Central, 138½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 91¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 107; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 167¾. Western Union Telegraph, 33.

## SECOND EDITION

### LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

### Rioting in Harrisburg—The Good Will Company Attacked by State Capital Firemen—Sinking of a Mississippi Steamer.

*FROM THE STATE.*

**The Squabble Between the Harrisburg Firemen and the Visiting Companies.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

HARRISBURG, Jan. 19.—Since the refusal of the Harrisburg firemen to participate in the procession yesterday, much bad feeling has existed between them and the visiting fire companies from Philadelphia. Some of the difficulties which happened last evening were serious. They appear to have commenced about the admission to the inauguration ball, where some of the Good Will men say they were attacked at a later hour. Two parties of the Good Will and of the Harrisburgers came in conflict at the Jones House, and a hand to hand fight ensued, during which at least one Harrisburg fireman was seriously injured and a Philadelphian named McCormick had his wrist severely cut, nearly all the tendons being severed. There was another fight near the depot.

The Good Will men assert that they were assailed with bad language for having remained in the procession. It is not in evidence that any of the better class of Harrisburg firemen participated in the affrays. The Good Will Company leave for home this afternoon. There was a small supplemental war at the Lochiel between Charles O'Neil and James McCauley on their respective views about the next political campaign. No serious damage resulted.

*FROM THE WEST.*

**Steamboat Accident.**

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19.—The steamer Lizzie Gill, which was sunk near Helena, Arkansas, on Sunday, was valued at $50,000, and was insured for $20,000 in the National of Boston, and the balance in Pittsburg and St. Louis companies. The last advices from the boat say that the river is rising rapidly, and the prospects of raising her are very dubious.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 18.—An officer on the steamer Mississippi reports that the steamer Lizzie Gill, from St. Louis for New Orleans, with a valuable cargo, was swamped from being overloaded and sunk in Scrubgrass Bend, below Napoleon, on Sunday afternoon. She lies straight, with four feet of water on her lower deck. She loaded here 100 bales of cotton and 600 sacks of oil cake. The steamer Mississippi took off her deck freight, and the Magenta 65 head of mules. The Lizzie Gill was owned by Captain Ruffinger, of St. Louis, was valued at $35,000, and was insured for $20,000 in St. Louis. She can be raised.

*FROM THE PLAINS.*

**Indian Outrages.**

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

OMAHA, Jan. 18.—A *Herald* letter from the Whetstone Agency states that it is positively ascertained that the Pawnee Killer and Whistler were the chiefs engaged in the massacre of the Buck surveying party on the Republican last fall.

The Pawnee Killer is encamped with his band near Whetstone, drawing rations from the Government. The writer calls on the authorities to arrest the chief and the Indians engaged in the massacre.

*FROM NEW ENGLAND.*

**Heavy Robbery—Raid on Boston Gamblers.**

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—J. F. Gilson, of Hyde Park, was robbed of $3500 near the Common, last night, by the jostling process.

The most extensive and systematic descent ever made upon the gambling fraternity of our city took place last night. The places Nos. 15 and 17 Brattle street, No. 19 Howard street, and No. 135 Count street, were visited by the State constabulary and 87 persons arrested, together with a large quantity of gambling implements. The parties arrested were taken to the station and bailed out.

**Drowned while Gunning.**

PORTLAND, Jan. 19.—Two men, named Isaac Bigford and Isaac Merrill, were drowned at Fremont, Me., by the upsetting of a boat, while out gunning last Thursday. The body of Bigford was recovered.

*FROM WASHINGTON.*

**The Reception of Prince Alfred.**

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Mr. Thornton, accompanied by Mr. French, Secretary of the British Legation, will leave Washington to-morrow morning for New York, to meet Prince Alfred, returning with him to this city on Saturday.

*FROM BALTIMORE.*

**Political Excitement—The Telegraph Strikers.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

BALTIMORE, Jan. 19.—The excitement continues at Annapolis. The latest advices assert that John Merriman will certainly be elected State Treasurer to-day, and that the present Baltimore Police Commissioners will be continued.

Six or seven telegraph striking operators here have not gone back, it is said, because the company don't ask them.

*FROM EUROPE.*

**This Morning's Quotations.**

*By the Anglo-American Cable.*

LONDON, Jan. 19—11 A.M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 92¾@92⅝. American securities quiet; United States Five-twenties of 1862, 86¾; of 1865, old, 86¾; of 1867, 86¾; Ten-forties, 84¾. American stocks quiet; Erie Railroad, 18.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—The Bourse opened quiet; Rentes, 73f. 85c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 19—11 A. M.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 11½d.; middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

LONDON, Jan. 19—11 A. M.—Refined petroleum firm.

ANTWERP, Jan. 19.—Petroleum opened firm and unchanged. At Bremen and Hamburg Petroleum closed firm yesterday.

**This Afternoon's Quotations.**

LONDON, Jan. 19—1 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 92⅝. American securities firm. Stocks steady; Illinois Central, 104⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Jan 18—1 P. M.—Cotton firm and the sales are now estimated at 15,000 bales. The actual sales yesterday exceeded the published estimate by 2000 bales. Pork dull. Lard dull. Bacon, 57s. 6d.

## THIRD EDITION

### FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

### The Execution of Traupmann at Paris—Immense Crowds, but no Disorder.

### WASHINGTON.

### Excitement Created by Dawes' Speech in the House—The President and Cabinet Exercised Over It.

*FROM EUROPE.*

**The Execution of Traupmann.**

*By the Anglo-American Cable.*

PARIS, Jan. 19.—Traupmann, the murderer of the Kinck family, was executed at 7 o'clock this morning. Notwithstanding the early hour the execution was witnessed by a great crowd of people, who taunted and yelled at Traupmann as he mounted the scaffold.

The culprit was very pale, but ascended courageously and with a firm step. After embracing the priest, he cried out in a loud voice, "I persist I have accomplices." These were the last words he uttered.

Extraordinary precautions had been taken to guard against disorder. Police and military were on the ground in great force, but their services have not been needed up to this hour.

**The Trial of Prince Bonaparte.**

It is now certain the trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte will take place at Versailles. The same high court will take cognizance of the offense of Prince Murat for striking a magistrate some time ago.

**Contradictory Advices of the Paraguayan War.**

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The regular mail steamer from Rio Janeiro arrived late, last evening, bringing dates from that city to the 24th of December. The news is important, but contradictory. Lopez was last heard from at Panadera. He had a few followers with him, and threatened to keep up a guerilla warfare. Owing to the termination of the war the armies of the Argentine Republic have been reduced to a peace footing.

**Another Account of Traupmann's Execution.**

*By the Franco-American Cable.*

Paris, Jan. 19.—The execution of the murderer of the Kinck family took place this morning. An immense crowd commenced to gather in the vicinity of the place of execution at an early hour. The scaffold was erected during the night, on the Place de la Raquelle. Before daylight this morning Heidenreich, the official executioner, tested the scaffold and fastened the axe to the block, and proceeded to the prison.

The director of the prison conducted him in person to the cell of Traupmann, who appeared pale and excited, as if having passed a sleepless night. Laying his hand upon his shoulder, Heidenreich addressed his victim saying, "Thou belongest to me." A perceptible shudder passed over Traupmann's frame as these terrible words were pronounced, and the murderer seemed to have completely lost the self-possession which characterized him during his trial.

His hands were tied behind his back, a short chain put to his feet, which permitted him to make very short steps, and the chain was connected to the hands by a rope. The prisoner was then conveyed the scaffold, the steps of which he ascended quickly in an agitated manner; his head being in the proper place on the block the pulleys were adjusted and the axe fell, the terrible instrument of death severing the neck of the monster.

**Earthquake in France.**

A shock of earthquake was felt at Marseilles yesterday. No damage was done to property, although the shock was quite severe.

*FROM WASHINGTON.*

**The Speech of Mr. Dawes—It Creates a Great Excitement.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Senators and members who have talked with the President this morning say he is very much demoralized by the speech of Dawes, delivered in the House yesterday. He thinks the statements made by Dawes are unjust, and in many instances incorrect. If there is any fault in the way of extravagant expenditure, it is, he says, in Congress. Estimates have been made up by Heads of Departments according to what is actually required by laws passed by Congress, and in making them up the Heads of Departments had no discretion but to obey the laws. With regard to the purchase of San Domingo and St. Thomas, the President says if Congress don't want to spend money in that direction they need not ratify the treaties now before them.

The speech has stirred up all the members of the Cabinet, and each one is hard at work getting figures together to disprove its statements. Dawes says he has taken their own figures, as furnished the Appropriation Committee over their own signatures, and simply compared them with the estimates of Andrew Johnson's last year in the White House. He disclaims any malice or evil purpose in making his speech, and says he did it for the good of the party. Democrats have subscribed for several hundred thousand copies of the speech, which they will use as a campaign document next fall. As a majority of the members in the House are candidates for re-election, they say they cannot afford to endorse any extravagant appropriations, and hence they generally sustain Dawes.

### CONGRESS.

**FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.**

**House.**

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) offered a resolution directing the General of the Army to inform the House under what act of Congress, or by what authority, Generals Ruger and Haines and Major Goodfellow, officers of the U. S. army, are acting in the Legislature of Georgia, as committee of elections, to adjudicate the legal qualifications of members of that body. Adopted.

Mr. Ferry offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Invalid Pensions to consider the propriety of providing by law that no invalid pensioner shall be deprived of his pension during the time he may have been employed in the civil service of the United States between March 3, 1865, and June 6, 1866. Adopted.

Also, directing the Secretary of War to consider and report on the practicability and necessity of improving the harbor of Leland, Lake Michigan. Adopted.

Mr. Wheeler introduced a bill granting the right of way to the Utah Central Railroad Company. Referred.

### PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

**Senate.**

HARRISBURG, Jan. 19.—The following bills were reported favorably from committees:—

By Mr. Henszey, that all acts or parts of acts exempting real estate within the corporate limits of Philadelphia, except property of the United States, State of Pennsylvania, and the city of Philadelphia, from local taxation, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Mr. Connell moved to refer this bill back to a special committee of the Philadelphia members.

Mr. Henszey objected, because he wanted the matter thoroughly investigated by the Senate.

The motion of Mr. Connell was agreed to, and the committee was appointed.

The Senate bill amending the charter of the United States Armor and Steel Company of Chester.

Senate bill incorporating the Philadelphia Telegraph Company.

Senate bill incorporating the Woman's Branch of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Senate bill amending the charter of the Lincoln Institute.

House bill authorizing the Philadelphia and Darby Railroad Company to lease their road property and corporate rights passed finally.

**House.**

The following resolutions were offered:—Mr. White offered a resolution referring the bills reorganizing the business of the State Treasurer to the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform; agreed to.

Mr. Humphreys offered a resolution for printing the Governor's inaugural address, the Auditor-General's report, and the State Treasurer's report. Lost by 48 ayes to 48 nays.

Mr. Bunn, Philadelphia, offered the following resolution:—That the Committee on Municipal Corporations be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to improve the Philadelphia wharves and docks; passed.

By Mr Bimmick:—That an additional standing committee of seven, increased to thirteen on motion of Mr. Bunn, be appointed on Mining, to whom all subjects relative to mining shall be referred; passed.

By Mr. Niles, that the Auditor-General's report and that of the State Treasurer be printed for the use of the House. It was held by Mr. Brown and others, that this would require a joint resolution, because the law of 1869 prohibited such printing.

Mr. Miles made it a joint resolution, and it was laid over.

The Senate City Park supplement was reported by Mr. Miller from the Philadelphia members, as published, except that the 5th section, authorizing the commissioners to appoint their own solicitor, was stricken out.

The Speaker announced that, under the Constitution, it was necessary for each house to print a record of its proceedings. No such record had been printed up to this time.

The chairman of the committee on the subject said that the committee were endeavoring to perfect arrangements for publication.

Mr. Brown inquired whether the actual journal of proceedings was not now printed.

*FROM THE WEST.*

**Great Floods—Levees Swept Away.**

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

DAYTON, Ohio, Jan. 19.—The Miami took the second rise early this morning, and breaking through the levee overflowed McPhersontown. Many of the inhabitants were driven out of their houses by the rushing waters, but fortunately none were drowned, though several persons made narrow escapes.

The main levee around the city stood the pressure of the water. Part of the street-railroad track over the river was washed away. The water is gradually going down. No trains are running to-day on the Atlantic and Great Western, Cincinnati, Sandusky, and Cleveland, and Dayton, Xenia, and Columbus roads, the tracks being badly damaged by the flood. All the bridges have been swept from the streams in the vicinity of Lebanon and the canal reservoir. The damage by the flood is not as great as was expected it would be. The Miami lacks four feet of the mark of 1866. Trains on all roads will be running soon.

**The Terrible Tornado.**

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 19.—By the tornado yesterday morning, which was most terrific through Southern Kentucky and especially along the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, almost the entire settlement at Cave City was swept and prostrated, leaving the population nearly destitute of clothing and food and exposed to the severity of the weather. Our citizens have been called upon for relief. The response was prompt, and already several thousand dollars have been raised, and a mass meeting has been called at the Masonic Temple to-morrow morning for the purpose of taking further steps towards relieving the sufferers.

**Baltimore Produce Market.**

BALTIMORE, Jan. 19.—Cotton quiet and steady at 25c. Flour firmer, but not active, and unchanged. Wheat steady; prime to choice Maryland, $1 40@1 45; Pennsylvania, $1 20@1 23. Corn active; white, $1@1 02; yellow, 90@92c. Oats and Rye unchanged. Provisions unchanged in every respect. Whisky meets with a good inquiry, and is scarce at 99c.@$1.

### Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19.—The demand for Clover-seed has fallen off. Small sales at $7 75@8 10 for fair and choice. In Timothy nothing doing. Small sales of Flaxseed at $2 20@2 25 per bushel.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is steady at $30 per ton, without sales.

The Flour market is a little more active, but prices are unchanged. About 1200 barrels changed hands, including superfine at $4 25; extras at $4 50@4 75; 100 barrels unsound do. at $4 25; Northwestern extra family at $5@6; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5@5 50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5 75@6 25; and fancy brands at $6 50@7 50. No change in Rye Flour or Corn Meal. Small sales of the former at $5.

The Wheat market is extremely quiet, and only 2000 bushels good and prime Pennsylvania red sold at $1 20@1 23 per bushel. Small sales of Rye at $1@1 02. Corn is in steady demand, and 3@4000 bushels new yellow sold at 84@88 cents, according to dryness. Oats are dull at 54@57 cents.

Whisky is looking up, and may be quoted at $1@1 02 100 lbs. Pennsylvania iron-bound sold at the former rate.

### LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

*For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.*

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Arrived, steamships City of Boston, from Liverpool, and Rapidan, from Havana.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 19.—Arrived, brig Wm. P. Kennedy, from Nevassa for Baltimore.

NORFOLK, Jan. 19.—The schr Addie Fuller, from Portland for Mobile, was spoken by the brig Jennie Auftman, lat. 34, long. 66; had lost sails and was lying to repairing.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JANUARY 19.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....35 | 11 A. M.....42 | 2 P. M.....44

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Pioneer, Harriott, 60 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with cotton and naval stores to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Higgins, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Centipede, Fenton, 47 hours from Boston, in ballast to John S. Hilles. 18th inst., saw a schooner (name unknown), ashore on Squan Beach, with the sea making a clean breach over her.

Bark Queen of the West, Seattie, 8 days from Cardenas, with molasses to S. & W. Welsh.

BELOW.

Brig E. A. Bernard, Reed, from Messina.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Steamship Brunette, Doane, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

**Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.**

### STAFF AND LINE AGAIN.

*From the N. Y. Times.*

As the time for the decision of the staff and line dispute in the navy approaches, the contest increases in bitterness. The report of the Naval Board assembled to consider the subject will shortly be laid before Congress; and, meanwhile, no stone is left unturned by either party to help its cause. The public has lately been drawn in under the rival banners; for, in answer to the request of the surgeons to their brethren through the country to petition Congress for an increase of staff rank, the line officers have spread a counter-memorial among the merchants of New York.

To any just representation of the merits of the case, there can be no objection; on the contrary, Congress needs to hear both sides, before deciding between them. But "fair play is a jewel;" and it is hardly fair play to accuse the surgeons of "aiming at command" because they seek a restoration of their former rank, and of encouraging "insubordination" by demanding that rank shall be respected.

So far as appears from anything on the record, the staff have never been guilty of usurping command, merely because they held a high relative rank. Assimilated rank is no novelty in our navy. Twenty-five years ago the surgeons were made to rank with lieutenants during the first twelve years of service, and after that with commanders—a law still in force. But in time it came to be felt that a higher grade was due to these officers, considering the share they had with the line officers in the duties and perils of sea service. This view prevailed especially during the late war: and, seven years ago, Secretary Welles ordered that surgeons, pursers, and chief engineers should rank with captains, instead of commanders, after fifteen years' service—an advance of one grade—and with commanders instead of lieutenants after five years' service, being an advance of two grades. Unlike the order of Secretary Bancroft, eighteen years previous, this never became a law, and was revoked last year by Secretary Borie. Hence the present conflict between staff and line.

It is clear from this brief statement, however, that, in the first place, the staff movement is not one designed to encroach on the line, but to obtain a restoration of what the staff had enjoyed for nearly six years, and up to last year. It is not an innovation that they ask, but a renewal of former privileges. And it is precisely for this reason that designating the movement an "insubordination" is absurd. It is very true that, in the heated controversy, and pending the final decision by Congress upon Secretary Borie's revocation of his predecessor's order, some of the surgeons have acted with more zeal than discretion. Some of them have disobeyed orders under an impression that they were doing right to make "test questions" of certain points of command. We have already expressed our views regarding this method of procedure, and shown how in certain cases it was wrong. But these individual exceptions have nothing to do with the great and general movement, which is perfectly just and proper. If surgeons have no right to ask for more rank, what rights have they? Secretary Borie himself, in the case of the court-martial of Green, said he had no doubt of the correctness of the Surgeon's motive, though he censured his act. And in any case it is absurd to connect the idea of "insubordination," past, present, or prospective, with this very natural aim of the surgeons.

In the next place, as to the charge of "seeking to command," the facts we have briefly recorded refute the idea. In the six years from 1863 to 1869, did any ambitious doctor or paymaster seek to run away with his ship? The cases in which these officers outranked the officers commanding ships must have been very exceptional, we admit, as they would be hereafter. But whenever they did occur, were the perils feared by line officers realized? On the contrary, there was no appreciable difference between the power of command enjoyed by line officers then and now. The question then is, can it fairly be represented that what the surgeons and paymasters and engineers are aiming at, is the command of the ships to which they may be attached? Or can it even be represented fairly that this would be the practical result of an increase of rank, when such an increase has subsisted for years without injury?

All that we seek in this matter is a fair representation for both sides. We are aware of the vexation which has been caused to line officers by some of the preposterous demands made in past years by staff officers. A little while ago a distinguished Chief Engineer was commonly believed to be pushing hard for the rank of "Rear Admiral"—the havoc he had made (though it was all in weakening our own navy like a gun whose kick is worse than its fire) entitling him, in his own opinion, to that grade at least. Paymasters, who had done useful but not brilliant service, desired Congress to authorize them to be called only Commander, Captain, or Commodore. The matter was pushed very far, and Secretary Borie's order was a reaction the other way. But there is no question that a proper mean is attainable. It is a question of what service, and how many years thereof, shall entitle the Surgeon, Paymaster and Engineer to such and such assimilated rank; and we have the whole list of grades, from Lieutenant to Admiral, to figure upon. What we maintain is, that a fair and just compromise, made by competent authority, is conceivable. It is not a question in which either side needs to carry its doctrine to its farthest extreme.

### CÆSAR OR NOTHING.

*From the N. Y. Tribune.*

Napoleon is master of the situation. In other words, he owns and holds the French army. He can cry havoc, and let it slip on any wild beast of a mob. He can turn one hundred thousand men into Paris like a flood, at a moment's notice, and let them out again as by a sluice after drowning out sedition. This dextrous power has nullified Hugo and Rollin and Blanc as politicians for seventeen years; has turned the faces of impertinent patriots towards Cayenne, and referred freedom to the next century. On usurping his throne the Emperor gave bold notice that he has done it with less cost to France than many expected, but still with an expense the sum of which will be better known when his self-asserted mission is over, and his history is written. He can make the bayonet his executive and the Chassepot his orator. To the honor or to the disgrace of France—who shall say which precisely?—the bayonet has been more executive than Forcade, and the Chassepot more eloquent than M. Ollivier. For a time the master of France governed, as it were, by strangulation. To this succeeded the rule of the gendarme, with his hand upon the collar of his prisoner. Later still, we have the *regime* of the prisoner on parole, and now the prisoner is promised his liberty within Imperial bounds. One of these bounds is the army. We say again that Napoleon is master of the situation.

But we have not too much to say for the situation. The predicament which requires the presence of one hundred thousand armed men, which keeps wakeful and restless the poverty-stricken labor of a good part of France, which demands satisfaction for a murder done by one of the Bonapartes, while it calls for revenge upon a tribune of the people, is not to be considered wholesome. The Emperor can win for the time being at any game where there are bayonets on one side and a rabble on the other. Anybody can govern with a state of siege, said Cavour. Any one can carry his point with a bayonet, he might have added, provided his antagonist is unarmed. The Emperor has been saving up his bayonets, as other men save their money. He has enriched and gilded them, and made them the proudest and most formidable instruments of one-man will that this latter day has known. France is their charge; France is, in fact, their own. Every bayonet is selfishly interested in striking down a Frenchman upon provocation, and something of the character of policeman Javert has crept into the barracks that have known Robespierre and Marat, and have been flattered by the two Napoleons. The great dogs of war wear their collars fiercely, and can tear Frenchmen to pieces with a grim sense of law and order. Nevertheless, all bayonets are not loyal, and even dogs of war have their day. Our calculations seldom allow for phenomena in politics, and the melo-drama of French history in full of them. Who has not heard of armies demoralized with a growing sentiment that their regime has played its part and lived to the measure of its destiny? The expectation and desire of novelty are not foreign to military bosoms. Warriors out of work, with no bloody game of war to play at, must think, and thinking is dangerous to the stability of the imperial profession of arms. The Empire protests that it means peace, but a great standing army means war, and sometimes war upon itself. There is, therefore, danger in France, not merely from an agitated people, but from a stagnant army.

With M. Ollivier and his ministry will rest the safe conduct of France in a situation which European journals have pronounced very critical; but not with M. Ollivier's ministry alone. The Emperor, whom the best of his parasites have in these days described as too amiable for his own good, conceals the remains of a remarkable will under plausible good nature. M. Ollivier has not been called to act out a policy exclusively his own, for it has been seen that in his defense of certain electoral frauds, and in other respects, he has yielded himself to the shaping hand of a master. His experience is as a leader of debate, and not as an executive statesman; but in an ordinary condition of affairs, with bayonets to guarantee that it shall remain more ordinary than otherwise, no one has questioned that his parliamentary leadership may be useful. He has begun with a mistake, and threatened coercion. He has moved the arraignment of M. Rochefort, with the certainty of bringing before France a moral issue, to say the least, which will require his best parliamentary capacity to handle. The Emperor assures himself of victory—his bayonets and his Chassepots do that; and Rochefort is foredoomed to defeat. Prince Bonaparte is, however, a hostage in one respect for the vituperative editor of the *Marseillaise*, the man who, whatever be the measure of his capacity, hates Napoleon in the name of France. At this moment M. Ollivier has pressed his motion for the arraignment of M. Rochefort, and has expressly staked the existence of his ministry upon his success. Notwithstanding the expostulations of some of the Premier's party associates, M. Rochefort's expulsion from the Corps Legislatif is resolved upon. In what appears to be a superserviceable act, but still a perfectly imperial one, M. Ollivier has arrayed his ministry in determined opposition to the party of radicalism, a party which represents no inconsiderable number of the people. He has thus identified himself more thoroughly with the empire, and has proposed to himself a doubtful work. How to balance Prince Bonaparte's act of murder with M. Rochefort's vituperation, and how to make the punishment of both satisfactory to the people, is a difficult task, and perhaps an impossible one. Yet with the help of Chassepots and bayonets M. Ollivier may prove a more than ordinary statesman, and manage to postpone M. Rochefort till a more evil day.

### THE GOVERNMENT AND THE INDIANS.

*From the N. Y. Herald.*

It is manifest from our Washington correspondence that the Government is vigilantly and resolutely attending to the case of "Lo, the poor Indian," in all its phases. Information has been received from Montana showing that the most vigorous measures have been adopted to enforce the Territorial criminal laws against the Blackfeet Indians, who last fall murdered Malcolm Clark, a prominent citizen of the Territory, in his own house. The murderers were indicted and a deputation was sent to Washington to urge on the President the policy of instructing the United States Marshal to execute, with whatever force should be necessary, the warrant of arrest. The duty of the Government was at once fully recognized by President Grant, but the question was not immediately determined as to whether civil process could be executed against the resistance of a whole Indian tribe. On December 22, however, the United States Marshal, accompanied by an adequate military force, left Helena for Teton river to demand from the Blackfeet Indians the murderers of Clark, and, if necessary, forcibly to arrest them. This is the true policy for Government, which has also, we understand, ordered military protection in aid of the development of the Arizona mines.

At the meeting of the Indian Commission with the Senate and House Committees on Indian Affairs, the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner Parker, on Saturday last, Commissioner Colyer repeated his report of the previous day on Arizona and New Mexico. Commissioner Brunat gave an account of the trip of himself and his colleagues into the Indian Territory, and the Secretary of the Interior urged upon the Congress joint committee the value of the services of the Indian Commission, very justly calling attention to the facts that, although it had been in existence only six months, it had visited half the Indian tribes in the Union, at an expense of less than one-third of the small appropriation—twenty-five thousand dollars—for the purpose, and had served wholly without pay. Economy is a startling novelty in anything connected with Indian affairs.

At this meeting of the Indian Commission a general discussion of the wisdom of abolishing the treaty system arose. General Parker, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, presented forcible arguments in favor of abolishing it and thought reservations essential. It is, indeed, a great fallacy to make treaties with the Indian tribes. Inferior in power, as in every other respect, they cannot be treated as equals. Paper treaties with Indians are trash. They are only kept by the Government at pleasure, and oftener not kept at all. The Indians are wards of the Government, and should be treated as such. They should be chastised when disobedient and provided for when friendly. The Quaker policy will not answer so long as civil process must needs be executed by aid of an adequate military force against hostile Indians.

As for the peaceable Cherokees, a delegation from whom has just arrived in Washington, there is every prospect that the new treaty between them and the Government, now pending before the Senate, will be ratified. This treaty provides for the sale to Government of twelve or thirteen million acres for about three million dollars, so that the Cherokees may have no further complications with other tribes, and that in the settlement of the Indians Government may have, as it ought to have, the entire control of them.

### REMOVING THE CAPITAL.

*From the N. Y. Sun.*

A meeting was held at St. Louis a few evenings since to consider the subject of removing the national capital to the Mississippi Valley. A committee was appointed to gather statistics and to induce the Legislatures of the various States to request Congress to make no more appropriations for public buildings at Washington. This is one of a series of meetings held at various points in the West within the last six months. Taken in connection with private advices and the discussion of the subject by newspapers throughout that region, it leaves little room to doubt that the people of the Mississippi Valley are really in earnest in desiring the capital to be located in that region. The reasons given are various, but the one upon which they place the most stress is that the capital of a great nation like ours should be near the geographical centre of the country, whatever and wherever that may be. They argue that in the Mississippi Valley the capital would be free from the danger of capture by an invading army, while at the same time it could be more readily and quickly reached by such citizens as might have business with the Government.

In this day of palace, hotel, and sleeping cars, steamboats and telegraphs, the geographical idea in point of convenience is scarcely worthy of consideration. Travel from any part of the country to any other point is reduced to a matter of perfect certainty. The Hon John A. Logan can travel from Illinois to Washington in half the time to-day that Thomas Jefferson consumed between Monticello and Philadelphia seventy years ago. When mileage is considered, the advantages are greatly in favor of the members from Illinois and the Far West, and they will doubtless perceive it before the capital is removed.

The consideration of safety from invasion is one that may safely be left out of this discussion. Since the termination of the Rebellion, it may be confidently asserted that all the underwriters in the world would not guarantee the return of any European army which should have the temerity to trust itself on the main land within the borders of the United States.

New York city has no direct interest in this question. The removal of the capital cannot affect our commercial prosperity to any appreciable extent, even were New York the point selected; and this is out of the question, as we, at least, could not be induced to part with our sovereignty over our own affairs. We don't want to be governed by Congress, and hence what we have to say on this question may be regarded as impartial. The interests of the people at large would be seriously jeopardized by any change in the location of the capital, now or hereafter. Magnificent and commodious buildings have already been constructed for the accommodation of every branch of the Government at Washington, at a cost of at least a hundred millions of dollars. These buildings could not be removed or rebuilt elsewhere for twice that sum. Elegant hotels, lodging-houses, and gambling-houses are found in abundance; the climate is mild and, salubrious; and what is better than all, Washington can never become a great commercial or manufacturing centre, and this is its strongest recommendation.

### THE ACUTE KELLEY.

*From the N. Y. World.*

The *Tribune* has never published the most valuable official report yet laid before Congress—that of Mr. Wells, the Special Commissioner of Revenue. It published on Saturday what it calls a reply to Mr. Wells—namely, a speech by Mr. Kelley, of Philadelphia—and asks the Free Trade League to publish it therewith. We hope the league will do it, for, only that it is intrinsically unreadable, Mr. Kelley's speech is more sure to make protection doctrines revolting to a fresh and fair mind than Mr. Wells' facts are to teach it free trade. But Mr. Wells' report is readable, is pregnant with so many and such interesting facts that a man of sense who begins it will be sure to finish it. This is why the *Tribune* has never published it, and never will. It deliberately degrades itself as a journal of news to fulfil with more complete servility its function as the "hired advocate" (that, we believe, is the correct term), the "paid pensioner" of the protection plunderers of the United States. Wells' report makes light. The *Tribune* don't want light. The facts of our condition in agriculture, commerce, trade, and every sort of industry are there set forth. No lesson, is attempted by Mr. Wells. The facts teach their own lesson, and they teach it so plainly that the *Tribune* conceals from its readers the facts.

But not even Mr. Wells's facts purge so cleanly as Mr. Kelley's assumptions. That fine Philadelphian, who has got Government to pay him high profits to continue a profitless industry, takes it for granted throughout his speech with such perfect complacency, with such cool and impudent pretence, that the Government has a right to compel men to buy in the dearer market, that cheapness of one of the necessaries of life may justly be denied to millions because its dearness is the interest of a few;—these assumptions Mr. Kelley makes with such unveiled grossness that his speech would be a capital anti-protection tract had not the meddling and marring of Government somewhat dulled men's finer sense of their freedom and their interest.

As an argument (granting all his assumptions), Mr. Kelley's speech is dismally weak. It lacks the twistified and copious irrationality of Henry C. Carey, though it surpasses even his ability to misunderstand statistics; and it has none of the simple and plain irrelevance that made Mr. Greeley's essays on political economy the most humorous reading of the last quarter of a century. Kelley means business. He has a good thing with his hands in the people's pockets, and he knows it. Nine dollars a ton on pig-iron is many dollars a year to him—cash. Wherefore Kelley fights hard for nine dollars a ton on pig-iron. But there are forty millions of people who want pig-iron and all that pig-iron goes to the making of—cheap. Kelley's persuasion is that we shall accept his dear pig now because it will make cheap pig for our posterity of 1880 or 1890. It won't; but what if it would? Cheap pig now is a good thing for forty millions of people, just as nine dollars a ton now is a good thing for Kelley.

### DR. SCHOEPPE.

*From the N. Y. Herald.*

The case of Dr. Schoeppe is an illustration that the manufacture of sympathy for a person accused of crime may be carried too far. It will be remembered that one of this doctor's patients died while attended by him, and he proved to be her heir. The matter-of-fact community in the midst of which the event occurred did not like the looks of the transaction, and the result of investigation was that the doctor was placed on trial for murder. He was found guilty. He had friends enough to make a noise, and German societies and all other sorts of societies were appealed to, and considerable interest was excited. So much of this sort of capital was made that the pressure of public opinion seemed likely to overrule the not very strong evidence of guilt. Finally, Schoeppe's friends appealed to some men learned in the law in Berlin for an opinion that it would be unjust to hang a man on such evidence as the accused was condemned on, when lo! there is returned for answer that this very man was forced to leave Berlin years ago for the crime of forgery. Hence comes up the thought that all the testimonials Schoeppe brought from Germany—which first made him friends here—were forgeries, and also the thought that familiarity with that sort of crime is what would best enable him to forge a will in the name of his whilom patient. Certainly the sympathy went too far when it went to Berlin.


## SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, December 28, 1869.—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be CLOSED on the 19th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company.
The Transfer Books will be opened on the 22d day of JANUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the $5,000,000 new stock will be delivered.
Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED on the 25th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company. The books will be RE-OPENED on the 7th day of FEBRUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M.
12 31 tF7 GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA. Office, No. 400 Walnut street.
January 11, 1870.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Company, held on the 10th day of January, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—
F. Ratchford Starr, John H. Brown,
Nalbro' Frazier, J. L. Erringer,
John M. Atwood, William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick, Charles Wheeler,
James L. Claghorn, Thomas H. Montgomery,
George H. Stuart, James M. Aertsen.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, F. Ratchford Starr was re-elected President and Thomas H. Montgomery re-elected Vice President.
1 11tuths6t ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, No. 230 South THIRD Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 230 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, February 3, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., when an Election will be held for Thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
The Transfer Books will be closed for fifteen days prior to the day of said election.
1 18 14t CHARLES WESTON, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
BELVIDERE, N. J., Dec. 8, 1869.
Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY respectively, that assessments amounting to SIXTY PER CENTUM of the capital stock of said company have been made and payment of the same called for on or before the eighth day of February, A. D. 1870, and that payment of such a proportion of all sums of money by them subscribed is called for and demanded from them on or before the said time.
By order of the Board of Directors.
12 28 6w S. SHERRERD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869.—Warrants registered to No. 89,000 will be paid on presentation at this office, interest ceasing from date.
JOS. F. MARCER, City Treasurer.
1223

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of January next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for Seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1869. 12 18 25t*

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,
12 22 60t Treasurer.

THE PARHAM FAMILY SEWING MAchine combines many good qualities.
It does its work beautifully.
It is very simple in construction.
It is very durable and strong.
It is elegant in design and finish.
It is very quiet in its movements.
It makes the lock-stitch.
In fact, it is the very best in use.
Sold on easy terms. Salesroom, No. 704, 704, 704, 704, 704 CHESNUT Street. 1 17 3t

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
2 45 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.
Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 26

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPErator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 26

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
36 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

## GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
5 27rp Four doors below Continental Hotel.

J. T. EASTON. J. McMAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

## DRY GOODS.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,
DEALERS IN THE BETTER CLASS OF DRY GOODS,
HAVE REDUCED THE PRICES OF ALL WINTER GOODS,
TO REDUCE STOCK AND PREPARE FOR SPRING SUPPLIES.
FINE STOCK OF SHAWLS,
HEAVIEST BLACK SILKS,
SILK VELVETS AND VELVETEENS,
MAGNIFICENT PIANO COVERS,
FINE LARGE BLANKETS,
BEST TOILET QUILTS,
DOUBLE DAMASK NAPKINS,
MOIRE ANTIQUE DAMASKS,
MUSLINS BY THE PIECE,
VERY BEST FLANNELS,
STOUTEST COTTON FLANNELS. 10 16 smw

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
HAVE JUST OPENED
12,000 yards of Hamburg Edgings, Flouncings and Insertings, new styles. Bought for cash, very cheap.
FROM A NEW YORK CASH SALE.
100 dozen Linen Birdeye Towels, 12½ cents.
100 dozen Linen Huckaback Towels, 12½ cents, worth 18 cents.
Linen Huckaback Towels, large size, 20, 22, 25, 28, 37, 38 cents.
BARGAINS IN DAMASK TOWELS.
Heavy Power-loom Table Linens, 40 and 50 cents per yard.
Bleached Table Linens, under market prices.
Watson & Armstrong and Barnsley Table Linens.
A cheap lot of Plaid Towelling, 18 cents, worth 25 cents.
Linen Doylies, 62½, 69, 75 cents, $1 up to $3 per dozen.
500 dozen Linen Napkins, $1·12½, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50 up to $6 per dozen.
SCOTCH NURSERY BIRD-EYE.
Linen Bird-eye, several job lots, very cheap.
Best makes Shirting Linens, at reduced prices.
Russia and American Crash, etc.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT.
N. B.—A cheap lot of Dimity Bands, at 12½, 14, 18, 20 and 25 cents. 10 31 sw

REDUCTION.
We are reducing our entire stock to meet the lowest Gold Figures.
Frosted Beavers reduced from $6·00 to $4·00.
Cloaking Cloths, all reduced.
Shawls in variety, at $3·50, $4·00, $5·00 and $6·00.
Fine French Merinoes, in choice shades.
Dress Goods of all kinds, down with the rest.
Black Silks, in large assortment.
Table Linen Napkins, Doylies and Towels at gold prices.
STOKES & WOOD,
S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND ARCH STS.,
PHILADELPHIA. sw5

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORES.
OLD STORE.
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
NEW STORE,
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.
NEW DEPARTMENT—BED CLOTHING.
BEST BLANKETS, fresh from the mills.
MARSEILLES BED QUILTS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS, all sizes.
ALLENDALE AND LANCASTER QUILTS.
LINEN SHEETINGS, all widths.
COTTON SHEETINGS, all widths.
PILLOW CASINGS.
We bid for a large trade in BED CLOTHING, by selling reliable goods at the lowest prices. 8 21 mwf

MRS. R. DILLON, NO. 323 AND 331 SOUTH Street, has a large assortment of fine Millinery for Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4§

ZEPHYRS AND GERMANTOWN WOOLS, Stocking Yarns of all kinds; Tidy, Crochet, and Mending Cotton, wholesale and retail, at Factory, No. 1024 LOMBARD Street. 11 23 3m

## HOSIERY, ETC.

NOW OPEN AT HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,
No. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
GENTS' WHITE WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' WHITE WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' MERINO VESTS,
LADIES' MERINO DRAWERS,
LADIES' CASHMERE VESTS,
CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' COTTON VESTS AND DRAWERS.
Also, a very large assortment of [4 7 wsly
COTTON WOOL, AND MERINO HOSIERY.

WIRE GUARDS FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.
Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS
18fmw§ No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Eruptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the throat, mouth and nose, sore legs and sores of every conceivable character. Office, No. 3 South ELEVENTH, between Chesnut and Market Sts. 11 6

## WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON.
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets.
Importers of BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC., AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS For the sale of PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p§ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

## LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870
1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870
1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870
1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870
1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870
1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870
1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870
1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870
1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL, FIFTEENTH STREET, BELOW MARKET,
ESLER & BROTHER, Proprietors.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, ETC.
BALUSTERS AND TURNING WORK.
A Large Stock always on hand. 9 11 3m

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼.
SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

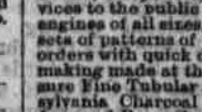
LUMBER UNDER COVER ALWAYS DRY.
Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
29§ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY HAVING BEEN granted to the subscribers upon the estate of MARY SIMMONS, deceased, all persons indebted to the same will make payment, and those having claims present them to
SAMUEL HOOD,
ROBT. H. McGRATH,
No. 247 S. SIXTH Street,
1 5w6t* Executors.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JOHN H. DRAPER, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of EDMUND DRAPER and ROBERT DRAPER, trustees of JOHN H. DRAPER, under the will of JOHN DRAPER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, January 24, 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, southeast corner of WALNUT and SIXTH Streets (second floor), in the city of Philadelphia.
HENRY S. HAGERT,
1 12 wfm5t* Auditor.

## ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.



PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
2 1§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30§

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.
JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE,
No. 42 North FIFTH Street. 1§1

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 18§fm

## NEWS SUMMARY.

### City Affairs.

—Last evening the Horticultural Society held a stated meeting, at which a number of committees for 1870 were announced.

—Another trifling fire took place at Messrs. Alexander Campbell & Co.'s extensive woollen mill, in Manayunk, at half-past 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It originated in the picker room.

—The following named gentlemen were yesterday elected officers of the Philadelphia and Gray's Ferry Passenger Railway Company:—President, William H. Snowden; Treasurer, J. Crawford Dawes; Directors, Parker H. Warren, William Harbeson, Thos. R. Woodhouse, George W. Blabon, William J. Pollock, Edgar E. Pettit.

—The installation services of Rev. Henry C. McCook as pastor of the Seventh Presbyterian Church, Broad street and Penn Square, took place last evening. The church was filled in all parts. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Schenck. Rev. Drs. Beadle and Grier and Rev. Mr. Patterson also took part in the services.

—During the year 1869, there were received an filed at the Registry Bureau connected with the Survey Department of Philadelphia, 15,935 descriptions of property, which, with those previously handed in, makes a total of 127,893. Of the whole number of descriptions 82,716 are already plotted upon the books of the Department, and the remaining 45,177 not plotted, are principally in the rural wards. In addition to the above, 8450 descriptions of property transferred have been filed.

—The fourth annual meeting of the Baptist Sunday School Association of Philadelphia was held yesterday afternoon, at the First Baptist Church, Broad and Arch streets. Statements of the condition of the different Baptist Sunday Schools were read, after which an election for officers resulted in the choice of the following:—

President—Rev. B. Griffith.
Vice-Presidents—Revs. Charles Keyser, John M. Evans.
Recording Secretary—Henry S. Lincoln.
Corresponding Secretary—B. F. Dennison.
Treasurer—W. M. Shoemaker.
Managers—E. M. Bruce, John S. Stevens, William R. Scott, Charles D. Moore, William H. Longcope.

—Yesterday afternoon a well-dressed young man called at the residence of Mr. Henry Knecht, No. 1612 Coates street, to solicit subscriptions for a Bible. He was invited into the parlor, on the mantel of which a gold watch was lying. While he was there Mrs. Knecht had occasion to go to the kitchen, leaving him alone, and when she returned she missed the watch. She charged him with taking it, which he denied. A policeman was sent for, and before he reached the house the agent expostulated with Mrs. Knecht, saying that the watch might have been mislaid, and began to look about the floor for it. Finally he stooped and drew it from behind a spittoon, saying that he had found it there. On the testimony of Mrs. Knecht, Alderman Kerr last evening held him for his appearance at court under the name of Selma Hess.

—A meeting was held last evening, at the room, Seventh and Sansom streets, of persons in favor of a law which will allow a majority of the voters in any precinct, ward, or county, to say whether intoxicating drinks shall be sold or not. Mr. Horace Smith was called to the chair, and stated the object of the meeting. Some of the delegates expressed the opinion that no great good would be accomplished by local prohibition, while others thought that the temperance cause would be greatly promoted by agitating the question. A motion was made and adopted that the Legislature be petitioned to pass a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks in any city, borough, or township when a majority of the voters should so decide. On motion of Mr. William Wilkins, the Chairman was authorized to call a public meeting to advocate the resolution just adopted.

—The Grand Council of the Improved Order of Red Men commenced their annual session last evening in the "Wigwam" of Pocahontas Tribe, Fourth and Walnut streets. The representatives and Past Sachems present numbered nearly two hundred. The semi-annual report of G. C. P. was read. It shows that there are at present ninety-five (95) tribes in active operation in this State. During the past six months there have been 1246 new members "adopted" into the Order, and in the same time $22,260 have been expended for the relief of brothers and objects of charity. The Order numbers in Pennsylvania 10,491 members. During the last six months there have been new tribes instituted in the following places, viz.:—Scranton, Mauch Chunk, Ashland, Carlisle; Philipsburg, Centre county; Plymouth, Luzerne county; and Brookville, Jefferson county; and one extinct Tribe, Susquehanna, No. 12, reinstated at Harrisburg, charters for which will be granted at this session.

### Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 121¾.

—J. Wilson Shaffer, of Illinois, has been confirmed as Governor of Utah.

—L. M. Morrill had a large majority for United States Senator in the Maine Legislature yesterday.

—The Postmaster-General yesterday announced a large number of postal changes in Pennsylvania.

—A lawyer named F. A. Wallace has been arrested in Cleveland, charged with extensive forgeries.

—The Rhode Island House of Representatives yesterday ratified the fifteenth amendment. The Senate adopted it in June last.

—The West Virginia Legislature met and organized yesterday. The Senate is largely Republican, while in the House there were 32 Republicans to 24 Democrats.

—Prince Arthur leaves Montreal on the 20th inst. for New York. Minister Thornton is making great preparations for his reception in Washington.

—A bill has been introduced in the New York Senate providing for the consolidation of the American and Foreign Bible Society and the Baptist Publication Society of Philadelphia.

—They are having some cold weather out West. At Chicago yesterday the mercury was fifteen degrees below zero; at Oshkosh, Wis., sixteen degrees; and at St. Paul's twenty-five degrees below zero.

—General Terry having proposed to remove certain members of the Georgia Legislature, who he alleges perjured themselves to obtain their seats, the President has advised the General against their removal. This, it is said, gives the control of the Legislature to the Rebel element.

—The postmasters and special post office agents who, at the invitation of the Postmaster-General, recently held a conference in Washington in regard to postal affairs, have forwarded to him a number of suggestions for increasing the efficiency of the department.

### Foreign Affairs.

—London merchants are discussing plans for the safe storage of coal oils.

—It is believed a treaty has been concluded between Prussia and China.

—The American Bishops oppose the declaration of the dogma of infallibility.

—Disturbances are apprehended in Paris on the occasion of Raspail's funeral.

—There was a scene in the Corps Legislatif yesterday Deputy Gambetta assailed M. Ollivier.

### Proposed New Atlantic Steamship Line.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17—*To the Editor of the Herald.*—Fearing the press reporters may misconstrue my proposition to Postmaster General Creswell to establish a strictly first-class line of transatlantic American mail steamers, I take this opportunity of acquainting you with the facts. My proposition was to build and establish a first-class weekly line of steamers, built in American shipyards by American labor and material and officered by American seamen, to be equal if not superior in speed, safety and accommodations to any line now in existence.

The immense difference in cost of construction and the excessive rate of interest and taxation on the investment of the necessary capital to establish such a line would make it impossible to compete successfully against the foreign lines now engaged in the trade unless subsidized by Congress. I am fully convinced that it is the wish of the American people to again see our flag in the transatlantic trade, and am now fully prepared to undertake the operation—being one of the few who think an American line can today take the same relative position on the Atlantic that was once held by the famous Collins line. I have tendered the department a proposition to carry the mails at thirty days' notice at a subsidy much less than paid the late Collins line, when the comparative purchasing value of the currency of our country is taken into consideration. JACOB LORILLARD.

### The Board of Trade.

At the regular stated meeting of the Board of Trade, held on Monday evening, the following interesting report was presented and read:—

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10, 1870.—To the Executive Council of the Board of Trade—Gentlemen:—The delegates selected to meet the Convention of the National Board of Trade respectfully report that they, in accordance with the duty assigned them, attended the Convention at Richmond, Va., on the first of December.

The resolution offered by the Philadelphia Board, in regard to local licenses, was, after a full discussion, adopted by a large majority, and the national board, through its council, was instructed to memorialize the Legislatures of all the States to institute such proceedings as shall cause a total abandonment of all regulations discriminating against non-resident traders and agents, and that copies of the memorial be sent to the local boards.

The amendment suggested by the Philadelphia Board of Trade to the resolution organizing a Department of Commerce, by adding the words "and trade," was fully discussed, and the board concluded to allow the title to remain "The Department of Commerce," but endorsed the action of the Philadelphia Board by adopting as one of the requirements, "to which shall be referred all questions connected with the foreign and domestic trade of the country." This fully covered the views of this council.

Your delegates were not unmindful of the views of the executive council, as expressed by their action upon the schedule of resolutions submitted for their consideration before the meeting of the National Board, and the resolutions adopted by them, and appended to this report, with one exception, show that the resolutions voted down by the National Board were rejected also by the council. That exception was the resolution in regard to the Virginia water line. It passed the body, however, with this modification, "That if Government aid is secured, it is to be expended in such a way, through trustees appointed by Congress and under the direction and control of Government engineers, as to avoid the usual objection urged against such subsidies, namely: the simple advance of money by the Government, its expenditure beyond its control; and Congress, as to the manner in which the money is expended, in entire ignorance."

The subject of finance occupied a considerable portion of the time of the convention, and was debated not only in committee, but also by the board. The differences of opinion on this important subject were as wide and as varied as they were at the last meeting of the board. Every delegation offered its distinct solution of the problem. Our delegation presented two propositions—one by Mr. Fraley, "looking to the custom house as the point upon which the ravelled skein of finance must be gathered up;" the other by Mr. Grubb, in a resolution of ten lines, prompted, as he said, by the conclusion of thirty years reflection, upon the subject, as follows:—"*Resolved*, That the Treasury of the United States worked as a bank, with the public money in its keeping, and in addition such private capital as may be necessary, chartered for a term of years, will be able, in the opinion of this board, to supply every remedy necessary in restoring the present financial system to a sound condition." None, however, of the varied views of the different delegations were adopted, and the board, after a day's discussion, deemed it best to simply re-enact the Cincinnati resolution by, in general terms, announcing "that, the best interests of the country imperatively demanded the restoration of the specie standard of value at the earliest practicable period."

On the resolution to abolish the duty upon railroad iron, amended to include coal and salt, the entire subject of free trade and protection came before the convention. During the discussion the fact was revealed that the free trade element now, through its representatives so actively at work over the whole country, is also looking to the National Board of Trade for an indorsement of its abstract and impracticable policy. This was evinced throughout the entire debate by the applause which was in certain quarters given to every distinct and forcible remark in its favor. Although your delegation report with pleasure that these free trade resolutions were voted down by the borrd, yet they would urge upon this council the importance of using every available influence to set forth and make known the fallacy of this pernicious policy, and to take such action hereafter as to meet fully and successfully any attempt made, either in the national board or elsewhere, to secure the indorsement of so dangerous a doctrine, and one so fatal to the best interests of the country.

The amendment to the constitution of the National Board, recommended by the Board, in regard to the qualification of delegates, was discussed; and though no conclusion was arrived at, yet it was universally admitted that none but merchants, or those identified therewith, should be sent as delegates. It was reported that in the convention this year but three members of the body did not come up to this ruling. One of these, Judge Cullen, the able representative of the St. Louis Board of Trade, in his report to his board, thus expresses himself:—"After deliberate reflection, I think it will advance your interests if hereafter you will send as delegates to your commercial conventions only mercantile gentlemen. I saw such were capable of making more concise arguments than lawyers, for it was easily observable that arguments advanced by purely mercantile delegates were accepted, because suggested by experienced and practical minds, and not put forth by mere advocates of theories. Besides, I am convinced, by the capacity displayed in debate, that you cannot procure as able exponents of your interests and views as is to be secured by gentlemen selected from your own class. Your delegate," he adds, "has never heard so much excellent speaking, such well-directed blows, such clear logic, as evinced in the discussion of mercantile propositions," and concludes by the question, "why then send lawyers to attempt that which merchants alone can accomplish?" No better proof of the correctness of the amendment need be adduced than this frank and candid statement of the convictions of the professional delegate from St. Louis.

Your delegates cannot conclude their report without alluding to the extremely kind and attentive manner in which they were received, not only by the members of the Richmond Board of Trade, but also by the representative men of Richmond.

Respectfully submitted by
JOHN P. WETHERILL,
E. FRALEY,
JOSEPH C. GRUBB,
SAMUEL E. STOKES,
Delegates.

## MERCANTILE.

### Annual Meeting of Contributors to the Merchants' Fund.

The annual meeting of the contributors to the Merchants' Fund was held yesterday afternoon at the Board of Trade rooms.

The meeting was organized by Daniel Steinmetz taking the chair and William H. Bacon acting as Secretary.

The annual report was then read, from which we glean the following facts:—

Investments at the date of last report, $76,939·15. Cash on hand, $913·21. Making in all, $77,852·86. There are now invested $80,989·65. Cash on hand, $893·63. Making in all, $81,833·28. An increase during the past year of $3980·42. Of this there has been derived from the legacy of Mrs. A. Hertzog $3122·21, and from profits made by an exchange of securities $690·17.

The income from interest during the year was $5147·62. Annual subscription, $895. Life members, $450. Donations, $575. Making in all, $7067·62. During the year 26 beneficiaries have received relief, amounting to $6114·43, which, with necessary expenses, make a total of $6664·08. The expenses exceed the income from interest and annual subscriptions $622·40. Six beneficiaries have died during the year, some of them at an advanced age. A legacy of $10,000 was left by bequest from Colonel J. H. Grigg during the past year, but has not yet been received. Since the last report, J. W. Claghorn, of the Board of Managers, has died.

John M. Atwood, who has been president since the fund was organized, 16 years since, retires from his position, carrying with him the regret of his associates.

The report was referred to the incoming board. The meeting then went into an election for officers for the year, Messrs. Orne and Dutton being appointed tellers. The following gentlemen were unanimously elected:—President, John Welsh; Vice-Presidents, Thomas Robins and E. A. Souder; Managers, to serve for two years, Thomas Robins, William C. Ludwig, Arthur G. Coffin, James C. Hand, Edmund A. Souder, Samuel E. Stokes, Benjamin Orne, James B. McFarland, Edward C. Knight, Richard Wood.

The following managers hold over this year:—John M. Atwood, John Mason, William Cummings, John Welsh, E. L. Clark, W. H. Bacon, Thomas C. Hand, A. J. Derbyshire, J. V. Williamson, and J. D. Taylor. After a statement by members of cases which had come under their notice, the meeting adjourned.

## MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

### Annual Report of the Managers.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mercantile Library Company was held last evening at the Library, in Tenth street, above Chesnut.

Mr. J. P. Wetherill occupied the chair, and Mr. John Lardner acted as secretary.

The annual report of the Board of Managers was read, from which we gather the following statistics:—

Whole number of volumes added during the past year, 4254; present number of volumes in the library, 50,000, and the number of periodicals of all kinds, 345. The whole number of books issued during the year was 134,163. The present number of shareholders is 6244; subscribers, 391; total, 6635.

The new catalogue is finished and ready for delivery.

The treasurer's report shows that the receipts of the library fund for the year 1869 amounted to $25,997·42. Expenditures, $25,591·91. Balance on hand, $405 51.

The total available resources of the building fund for the year 1869 were $52,603·93. Expended on the building, $52,299·91.

There is an indebtedness still on the building of $59,000.

The nominations for the Board of Directors were made as follows:—John Lardner, C. H. Wilson, W. A. Rolin, J. G. Barnwell, A. S. Letchworth, and J. H. Watt.

The meeting then adjourned.

## P. S. C. A.

### Annual Meeting Last Evening.

The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held last evening, at which the annual report of the managers was read.

The following is a statement of the society's receipts and expenditures for the past year:—

| | |
|---|---|
| From annual subscriptions | $3,065·00 |
| From life memberships and donations | 2,250·26 |
| From fines and miscellaneous sources | 359·36 |
| Making a total income of | $5,674·62 |

We have expended for the same period:—

| | |
|---|---|
| For salaries | $1,733·08 |
| For prosecutions and rewards | 178·53 |
| For printing and advertising | 644·43 |
| For public meetings | 633·10 |
| For membership certificates and collections | 177·15 |
| For rent | 500·00 |
| For postage and office expenses | 144·74 |
| For fountains | 518·14 |
| Making a total expenditure of | $4,529·97 |

The society also acknowledge the donation of $5000 in bonds of the Elmira and Williamsport Railroad, from the President, S. Morris Wain, to the women's branch, and $15,000 in the same securities to their own organization.

During the year 1869, 497 cases of cruelty were presented to the notice of the society, for which there were—

| | |
|---|---|
| Prosecutions | 129 |
| Convictions | 118 |
| Bills ignored | 2 |
| Acquittals | 9 |

There are now 27 life members and 613 annual subscribers of the society; it will require, however, 300 additional members to make the association self-supporting. These should certainly be forthcoming during the ensuing year, for the benefits rendered to all our citizens by the society in a humanitarian point of view, should render it the duty of every man to aid in its support.

## MARINE TELEGRAPH.

*For additional Marine News see First Page.*

### ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SUN RISES | 7·21 | MOON RISES | 7·35 |
| SUN SETS | 5·02 | HIGH WATER | 2·55 |

### PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

F. A. SOUDER,
GEORGE L. BUZBY, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.
GEORGE N. TATHAM,

### MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FOR AMERICA. | | | |
| Paraguay | London | New York | Dec. 18 |
| France | Liverpool | New York | Dec. 22 |
| The Queen | Liverpool | New York | Dec. 29 |
| Bellona | London | New York | Jan. 1 |
| Marathon | Liverpool | New York via Bos. | Jan. 4 |
| Nevada | Liverpool | New York | Jan. 5 |
| Denmark | Liverpool | New York | Jan. 5 |
| C. of Brooklyn | Liverpool | New York | Jan. 6 |
| SantiagodeCuba | Havre | New York | Jan. 6 |
| India | Glasgow | New York | Jan. 8 |
| Calabria | Liverpool | New York | Jan. 8 |
| Holsatia | Havre | New York | Jan. 8 |
| FOR EUROPE. | | | |
| Idaho | New York | Liverpool | Jan. 19 |
| Cuba | New York | Liverpool | Jan. 19 |
| Samaria | New York | Liverpool | Jan. 20 |
| Union | New York | Bremen | Jan. 22 |
| C. of Brooklyn | New York | Liverpool | Jan. 22 |
| The Queen | New York | Liverpool | Jan. 22 |
| Lafayette | New York | Havre | Jan. 22 |
| Europa | New York | Glasgow | Jan. 22 |
| City of Boston | New York | Liverpool | Jan. 25 |
| Calabria | New York | Liverpool | Jan. 26 |
| Bellona | New York | London | Jan. 29 |
| C. of Baltimore | New York | Liverpool | Jan. 29 |
| Weser | New York | Bremen | Jan. 29 |
| India | New York | Glasgow | Jan. 29 |
| City of Antwerp | New York | Liverpool | Jan. 29 |
| COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC. | | | |
| Juniata | Philada | New Orleans | Jan. 20 |
| Prometheus | Philada | Charleston | Jan. 20 |
| Eagle | New York | Havana | Jan. 20 |
| Alaska | New York | Aspinwall | Jan. 21 |
| Pioneer | Philada | Wilmington | Jan. 22 |
| Geo. Cromwell | New York | New Orleans | Jan. 22 |
| United States | New York | New Orleans | Jan. 22 |
| Merrimack | New York | Rio Janeiro | Jan. 23 |

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

### CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Norw. barque Forsoget, Smith, Havana, L. Westergaard & Co.

### ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, rice, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—A. Sanderson, A. Sandberg, Henry Keller, J. Robinson, L. Hall, S. Davis, P. Vanderman, S. Sutton, H. Smith, B. Moore, John Flynn, W. Wakeman, James Barrett. 17th inst., Cape Hatteras bearing W., distant 10 miles, spoke barque Martin W. Brett, from ——, bound N. Off the Capes of the Delaware, passed a deeply laden brig, beating in; wind NW.

Steamship Jas. S. Green, Pace, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Br. barque Mexican, McArthur, 35 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Penrose, Massey & Co. Night of Dec. 25, during a heavy gale, lost overboard the first mate, —— McCloud.

Br. brig James Coffill, Coffill, from Sombrero, with guano to Moro Phillips—vessel to C. C. Van Horn. Left at Sombrero Jan. 3, brigs James Davis and Hatfield Bros., both loading for Philadelphia.

Schr J. B. Austin, Davis, 5 days from Boston, with sugar to Davis, McKean & Co.

Schr J. T. Alburger, Corson, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to S. Lathbury & Co.

Schr S. V. W. Simmons, Williams, 4 days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber and shingles to Patterson & Lippincott—vessel to S. Lathbury & Co.

Schr A. H. Edwards, Bartlett, 7 days from St. Lyndell's Sound, with phosphate to captain.

Schr Emma R. Graham, Smith, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to S. Lathbury & Co.

Schr Aurora, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.

Schr Vandalia, Campbell, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

### WENT TO SEA.

Ship Rofondo, for Antwerp; barque Mary Lowerison, for do.; schrs T. Sinnickson, for Caibarien; Julia A. Berkley, for Norfolk, all from Philadelphia, went to sea 18th inst.; also, brig Josie A. Devereux, from Boston for Charleston; schrs James L. Maloy, from New Bedford for Savannah; Ellie Brown, for Savannah; J. Kenyon, for Boston.

### MEMORANDA.

Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, from Wilmington, N. C., for Philadelphia, has on board 103 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1998 do. rosin, 150 bales cotton, 65,000 feet lumber, 1173 bushels peanuts, 86 empty ale barrels, 7775 shingles, and 54 pkgs. mdse.

Steamer Centipede, Fenton, at New York 17th inst. from Boston.

Barque Frank Lovett, Cann, from Rotterdam for Philadelphia, at Brouwershaven 31st ult.

Brig John Shay, Nickerson, from Valencia 12th Nov. via Gibraltar 12th Dec., at New York yesterday.

Brig Altavela, Reed, at Wilmington, N. C., 15th inst., from Cardenas.

Schr Archer & Reeves, Ireland, hence, at Cardenas 7th instant.

Schr Chas. A. Jones, Griffin, from Darien, Ga., for Philadelphia, was spoken 16th inst. lat. 35 30, long. 74 27.

Schr L. & M. Reed, Steelman, from Providence for Castleton, Pa., passed Hell Gate 17th inst.

Schrs Nil Desperandum, Oliver, from Boston, and M. Webster, Kennedy, from Providence, both for Philadelphia, at New York 17th inst.

### MISCELLANY.

Barque Ella Moore, cleared on Monday by C. C. Van Horn, for Antwerp, with 125,072 gallons refined oil. The Portuguese brig Fortuna cleared same day by Jose de Bessa Guimaraes, for Oporto, takes out 44,500 gallons refined petroleum, valued at $13,350. The Fortuna takes out the first cargo from this port, delivered under the rule recently adopted by the trade, to sell petroleum by weight.

## PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE OF RIFLED CANNON, ETC.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, January 4, 1870.

Sealed Proposals for the purchase of 30-pounder and 20-pounder Parrott Rifles, with Carriages, Implements, and Projectiles, now on hand in the Navy Yards at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and Norfolk, will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock noon, January 31, 1870.

In the aggregate there are about 390 Guns, 354 Carriages, and 96,157 Projectiles. Schedules in detail of the articles at each yard will be furnished on application to this Bureau.

Bidders will state the number of guns, carriages, implements, and projectiles they desire to purchase at each yard separately, specifying the calibre of gun, kind of carriage, whether broadside or pivot, and the kind of projectiles.

The guns, etc., will be delivered at the respective navy yards, and must be removed by the purchaser or purchasers within ten days after the acceptance of his or their bid. But no deliveries will be made of any article until the parties purchasing shall have deposited with the paymaster of the navy yard the full amount of the purchase money in each case.

Many of the guns are new, and all are serviceable. Bidders will therefore offer accordingly. No offer for these articles as old iron or wood will be considered.

The Bureau reserves the right to reject any or all bids which it may not consider to the interest of the Government to accept.

Proposals should be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Purchase of Rifled Cannon, etc."

A. LUDLOW CASE,
1 8 ws7t Chief of Bureau.


## HARDING'S EDITIONS

OF

*THE HOLY BIBLE.*

FAMILY, PULPIT, AND PHOTOGRAPH BIBLES,

FOR

WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

ALSO, PRESENTATION BIBLES FOR

CHURCHES,
CLERGYMEN,
SOCIETIES AND
TEACHERS, ETC.

New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant Turkey Morocco, Paneled and Ornamental Designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.

No. 326 CHESNUT Street.

STRENGTH, BEAUTY, CHEAPNESS COMBINED!

HARDING'S PATENT CHAIN-BACK

*PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.*

For Wedding, Holiday, or Birthday Presents, these Albums are particularly adapted.

The book trade, and dealers in fancy articles, will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain-back Albums are unrivalled. Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders for stock.

Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner.

No. 326 CHESNUT Street,
1 17 Philadelphia.

TO ALL WANTING FARMS IN A LOCALITY Exempt from Fevers, and Lung Complaints.—To Farmers, Horticulturists, Mechanics, Capitalists, Gentlemen of Leisure, Invalids, and all wanting a homestead in a climate of unsurpassed salubrity, exempt from the rigors of a Northern winter, and in close connection with the commercial centres of the South. Few if any sections offer such a combination of inducements as the town of Aiken, S. C., and its vicinity for a desirable and permanent home. A pamphlet of 84 pages now ready, containing a description of the climate, soils, and the nature of the products in the vicinity of Aiken, especially fruit, cereals, cotton, corn, vegetables, etc., including extracts from letters of distinguished visitors, correspondents, action of town councils inviting emigrants, etc., to which is added a descriptive list of property for sale, including improved farms, orchards, vineyards, water powers, kaolin deposits, unimproved lands, and town residences. For sale by E. J. C. WOOD, Real Estate Agent, Aiken, S. C. The book will be sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents. Address J. C. DERBY, Publisher, P. O. Box No. 1439, New York, until 1st of February, after that date at Aiken, S. C. 1 17 3m

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

REVENUE STAMPS

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL OFFICE, NO. 105 S. FIFTH STREET

(Two doors below Chesnut street),

ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencice.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Check Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed Stamps and Stamped Paper:—
On $25 and upwards ........ 2 per
" 100 " ........ 3 "
" 300 " ........ 4 "

Address all orders, etc., to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

STEVENSON, BRO., & CO.,

OILS,

11 18 3m No. 132 S. SECOND Street.

## SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP

LINE FOR

NEW YORK.

RUNNING REGULARLY EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT NOON, would call attention of shippers to this

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Great Reduction of Rates.

On opening of Spring Navigation the steamers of this line will run DAILY, at 5 cents per 100 lbs., 2 cents per foot, or ½ cent per gallon, ship's option.

JOHN F. OHL,
No. 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. 2 28

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Jan. 22, 9 A. M.
City of Boston, via Halifax, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 12 Noon.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, Jan. 29, at 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, Feb. 5, at 9 A. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 9, at 11 A. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN ........ $100 | STEERAGE ........ $35
To London ........ 105 | To London ........ 40
To Paris ........ 115 | To Paris ........ 47
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool ........ $80 | Liverpool ........ $30
Halifax ........ 20 | Halifax ........ 15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer ........ 45 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer ........ 30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin ........ $140 | Second Cabin ........ $85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin ........ $145 | Second Cabin ........ $85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
127 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at the lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk 6 1

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD run regularly between New York, Bremen, and Southampton, carrying the United States, English, and Continental mails.
FROM BREMEN ........ EVERY SATURDAY
FROM SOUTHAMPTON ........ EVERY TUESDAY
FROM NEW YORK ........ EVERY SATURDAY
*Price of Passage from New York to Bremen, London, Havre, and Southampton:—*
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $30, Gold.
*From Bremen to New York:—*
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $40, Gold.

These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.

All letters must pass through the Post Office.

No Bills of Lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Custom House.

Specie taken to Havre, Southampton, and Bremen at the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO.,
1 12t No. 68 BROAD Street, N. Y.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 2 No. 132 South Wharves.

FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH.—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.

The following steamers will leave Charleston for Florida, via Savannah, three times a week, after arrival of the New York steamships and the North-eastern Railroad train:—

PILOT BOY (Inland Route), every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock.

DICTATOR, every TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

CITY POINT, every FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

Through tickets to be had of all Charleston and Savannah Steamship Line Agencies in New York.
J. D. AIKEN & CO.,
Agents at Charleston.
L. J. GUILMARTIN & CO.,
14 Agents at Savannah.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular Mail Steamers sailing on the 23d of every month:—
MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning.

For engagements of freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
14 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT. THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAYS.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Gager.
MARIPOSA, Kemble.

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile, and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage, $50.

For passage (first and second class) or freight apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
14 No. 86 WEST Street.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.—ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., sailing regularly EVERY TUESDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORO CASTLE, Captain R. Adam.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene.

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, JR., President,
14 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
22 Also, WOOL SACKS.

SAMUEL SMITH & CO., No. 4 S. SEVENTH Street, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS AND PLUMBERS. Tube, Fittings and Brass Work constantly on hand.
All work promptly attended to.
Galvanized Tube for Cemetery Lots furnished. 11

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

## AMUSEMENTS.

THE MÆNNERCHOR'S Grand Bal Masque,

THURSDAY, January 20, 1870,

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The price of subscriptions, admitting a gentleman and one lady, will be $5.

Additional ladies' tickets, each $1.

Reserved seats in the Balcony Circle, at 50 cents each, can be secured at C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street, commencing Monday, January 3.

Spectators' Tickets for Family Circle, 50 cents each.

The following gentlemen, as well as members of the Society, will receive subscriptions:—
WILLIAM J. HORSTMANN, corner Fifth and Cherry sts.
L. HERBERT, corner of Fourth and Race streets.
M. R. MUCKLE, "Public Ledger" office.
GEORGE F. BENKERT, No. 718 Chesnut street.
LEE & WALKER, No. 722 Chesnut street.
News Stand, Continental Hotel.
C. W. A. TRUMPLER, No. 926 Chesnut street.
RICHARD T. SCHMIDT, music store, No. 610 Arch street.
G. A. SCHWARTZ, No. 1006 Chesnut street.
FRED'K BALTZ, No. 118 Walnut street.
LOUIS TOURNY, No. 227 N. Second street.
LOUIS MEYER'S music store, No. 1413 Chesnut street.
SCHAEFER & KORADI, Fourth and Wood streets.
1 8 11 13 15 18 19 20 7t

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8.
The gifted young Prima Donna and favorite,
MISS SUSAN GALTON,
AND COMIC ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY,
IN TWO NEW PIECES TO-NIGHT.
Offenbach's Operetta, first time,
THE PRIMA DONNA OF A NIGHT,
and screaming operetta, first time here,
TERRIBLE HYMEN.
FRIDAY—MRS. PYNE GALTON'S BENEFIT.
Offenbach's "LITTLE DUCHESS."
SUSAN GALTON MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 2.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. COR. NINTH and WALNUT Streets.—Begins at ¼ to 8.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Jan. 19,
THE YOUNG VOLUNTEERS VICTORIOUS.
Fifteenth Night of the highly successful
ROMANTIC MILITARY DRAMA,
In four acts, by Watts Phillips, Esq., entitled
NOT GUILTY.
THE YOUNG VOLUNTEER CORPS and
BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, No. 1,
Are specially engaged.
THE FIELD OF BATTLE DURING A FIERCE ENGAGEMENT.
SATURDAY, "NOT GUILTY" MATINEE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8.
SECOND WEEK—LITTLE EM'LY.
THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
With new Scenery,
Great Effects and Fine Cast,
Halliday's Dickens Drama,
LITTLE EM'LY.
MARTHA ........ MRS. JOHN DREW
Aided by the full Company
MONDAY NEXT—JOHN BROUGHAM.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE. OPEN THE YEAR ROUND. EVERY EVENING. SHERIDAN AND MACK, Mr. Rollin Howard, THE GREAT GYMNAST, Frank A. Gibbons, Miss Eva Brent, Miss Adah Richmond, Mr. Larry Tooley, Mr. Sam Devere, Mr. Thomas Winnett, NATHALIE, THE MILK MAID OF SWITZERLAND, Mad'lle De Rosa, Lupo, etc. Matinee on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled
ETHIOPIAN SOIREES,
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS,
OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and
LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES
EVERY EVENING.
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DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH St., below Arch (Late Theatre Comique).
THIS EVENING, DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S
Great Gigantic Minstrels.
Introduce, First Time—MAN LIFE BOAT.
First Time—MEDEA; OR, RISTORI RESTORED.
First Time—SPORTS OF THE ARENA.
Admission, 50c. Parquet, 75c. Gallery, 25c. 1 17 6t

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place.
Admission free. 1 12tf

TEMPLE OF WONDERS, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS. SIGNOR BLITZ
EVERY EVENING, at 7½, and MATINEE on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.
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# Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

*The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.*

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1870.


## *REDUCTION OF THE NATIONAL TAXES.*

BULWER, in commenting upon the difference between the national characteristics of Americans and Englishmen, ascribes to us superior foresight and energy, but claims for his countrymen better capacity to prepare for and meet impending emergencies than we possess. He contends that while the American scans more clearly the distant future, he is not equally ready to make adequate provision for rapidly approaching events. It is difficult, he says, to induce an English statesman to give studious attention to the interests of posterity. He does not care a fig whether the coming generation will be compelled to bear the burden of the national debt or not, and he spends no time in sentimental repinings over the woes they may possibly suffer. On the other hand, however, he exercises extreme care in adjusting the inevitable burdens of the present, and in making taxation innocuous to industrial interests. If a British statesman were to propose at this time to raise an annual surplus revenue of one hundred millions of dollars for the purpose of diminishing the English debt to that amount, he would be regarded as a fit subject for Bedlam, and no party which defended such a policy could ever hold or retain office. In this country a generous zeal to accomplish grand results for posterity inspires many of our public men. But, laudable as this feeling may be, it is easy to carry it too far, and to inflict vital injury upon future generations as well as upon the living men who have passed through the trying ordeal of the last decade. It is time that the national system of taxation should be based upon immediate necessities and actual wants instead of a pyrotechnical programme. We have had enough of glory, and have won enough military and financial triumphs to enjoy and to imperatively need temporary repose. The spectacle of an annual surplus of one hundred millions of dollars rolling into the Treasury may be very gratifying to the custodians of the public moneys, and it may exert a highly desirable influence in improving the national credit, and in satisfying even the most timid capitalists that the people are able and willing to redeem all the national obligations; but even these results do not afford a sufficient justification or compensation for the subjection of American interests to an unnatural, undue, and unnecessary strain. We are not astonished, therefore, at the cry now going up from all sections and parties for a practical and forbearing, instead of a sentimental and oppressive, financial policy. The people are willing to provide means to defray all necessary expenses and to maintain the public credit, but exaction of an annual surplus larger than the whole national expenditure was ten years ago should be immediately discontinued. No other people on earth would, under similar circumstances, peacefully submit to it, and no other statesmen would think of demanding such a sacrifice. The public are thoroughly satisfied that America is a great country, and that her citizens can do great things, but they do not care about being perpetually stuck upon a pedestal as objects of admiration, and they have acted the *role* of model tax-payers long enough to be anxious to dispense with all superfluous items in the bills of collectors of internal revenue.

## *THE LEAGUE ISLAND NAVY YARD.*

THE bill for the transfer of the Philadelphia Navy Yard came up for consideration in the National House of Representatives yesterday, and it was bitterly opposed in a long speech by Mr. Dawes of Massachusetts. This may be considered as a last effort of the faction who advocated New London or some other New England port as the site for a great national naval station in preference to Philadelphia. What is expected to be gained at this time by throwing obstacles in the way of a transfer of the Philadelphia Yard to League Island it is not easy to see, and the speech of Mr. Dawes indicates chagrin at the non success of the favorite project of his own constituents rather than a cordial desire to benefit the nation. His whole argument is based upon the expense of the transfer and the impropriety of the Government spending money at this time except for purposes of absolute necessity, and there would be a certain amount of force in what he said on this point if it had not been proved over and over again that the cost of removing the Philadelphia yard to League Island can be nearly, if not quite, covered by the amount to be realized from the sale of the old site. It is here that Mr. Dawes descends to a mere quibble when he says that, under the present bill, the Secretary of the Navy could sell three millions' worth of property at private sale in the Philadelphia Navy Yard to whom he pleased, and on what terms he pleased, the only obligation on him being that he should obtain the approval of the President, who, from the nature of his duties, could pay no personal regard or attention to the proceedings. The Secretary of the Navy could sell the property to any personal or political friend on any terms he choose, and could apply the proceeds to such purpose as he pleased on League Island. He did not see why, in regard to League Island, the representatives of the people should be relieved of the duty of appropriating that money from time to time.

Let Congress, if it thinks it expedient to do so, order that the money accruing from the sale of the old yard be paid into the Treasury; let it appoint a commission to see that the sale is conducted in the best interests of the Government; let it appropriate the money for League Island in the same manner that it does other funds; and, in fact, let it place all the safeguards possible around the transaction, but let it act in this matter with some degree of fairness, and not be led away by the querulous fault-findings of those who now oppose the League Island site simply because the Government finds it to its interest to make a choice different from what they desired.

Mr. Dawes admits that League Island must ultimately be converted into a great naval depot, but he wishes to postpone the work of putting it in order, for no other purpose, that we can understand, except to disappoint the citizens of Philadelphia who are anxious to have the new yard in active operation as soon as possible.

The facts of the matter are just these: The Government is at the present time totally unprovided with a navy yard of the size and capacity that the needs of the naval service of the present day demand. It is obliged to depend on private ship yards and shops for the construction of its vessels, machinery, and all the appurtenances of naval warfare. That a great naval depot is needed for the proper maintenance of the efficiency of the navy is admitted by all disinterested persons who are competent to give an opinion on the subject, and that League Island is the most suitable place for such a depot has been sufficiently demonstrated. This site was a gift to the Government from the city of Philadelphia, and the cost of erecting the necessary structures for a navy yard is all that is imposed upon the nation. It is idle to say that because we are now at peace with all the world, without any prospect of a war, that we ought to delay this great work, which is of far more importance in every way than the erection of the New York post office, or any other of the expensive enterprises in which the Government is now engaged. We hope sincerely that the members of Congress will look at this matter without prejudice, and with the idea only of acting for the good of the nation, without permitting themselves to be overborne by the opposition of those who are disposed to cry sour grapes.

## *BEECHER ON BAPTISM.*

THE *Christian Union*, which is understood to be the "organ" of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, has made the startling discovery that all Christendom has gone astray on the subject of baptism. Even the Baptists, who have striven so hard to put themselves right in this matter, are declared to be more wrong than right. The only true and original apostolic method, says the Beecher organ, was by immersion; but, contrary to the custom of all sects who now insist upon this plan, the converts were required to go down into the water as they came into the world—without the incumbrance of clothing. The following passage, from Acts vii, 12, is quoted to substantiate this position:—"They were baptized, both men and women," which means clearly, to the Beecher organ, that the males were immersed, in a nude state, by males, and the females, in similar undress, by females! Mr. Beecher, having already revolutionized the accepted theories upon the marital relation, and set up a precedent which will stand for all time to come for the benefit of free and easy lovers, has now wisely turned his attention to another point too long neglected by him.

In consideration of the marked success which has attended his new remedy for domestic infelicity, the Trustees of Plymouth Church, a few days ago, by a unanimous vote, raised Mr. Beecher's salary from $12,000 to $20,000; but this advance the latter-day apostle declined, with thankfulness in his heart and tears in his eyes. He does not believe that he has as yet inaugurated as many reforms as would warrant such a princely compensation, and postpones the acceptance of the extra $8000 per annum until he can put his novel baptismal theories in practical operation. Then an increase will be found quite acceptable; and not only that, but the Plymouth people will find it necessary to make material additions to their church, to accommodate the great crowds of pious people who will rush to witness the imposing and solemn spectacle of an apostolic baptism.

A PHILANTHROPIC and devoted lady yesterday presented a copy of a Bible to each member of the Senate of New Jersey, and by this donation evinced intuitive knowledge of the peculiar necessities of the times. Corruption and heathenism are enthroned in many of the halls of legislation, and our own capital, Harrisburg, affords a more fruitful field of missionary effort than either Greenland's icy mountains or India's coral strand. The politicians who neither respect the rights of their fellow-men nor fear their Creator, while they offer up their manhood and integrity on the altar of Mammon, are in greater need of instruction than savages addicted to fetish worship.

## OBITUARY.

### Francois Vincent Raspail.

Francois Vincent Raspail, the celebrated French savant, and political agitator, died in Paris yesterday morning. He was born at Carpentiers, in the Department of Vaucluse, on the 29th of January, 1794, and therefore lacked but a few days of completing his seventy-sixth year. He was educated at Avignon for the Church, but subsequently devoted himself to law and the natural sciences, and was destined to take the highest rank in the latter department of knowledge. While still a student at the Seminary of Avignon, he delivered, in the year 1811, when but seventeen years old, a course of lectures on philosophy, and in the following year another course on theology. Confirmed in his determination not to enter the Church, he went to Paris after the second restoration of the Bourbons, and supported himself for some time by private teaching. In 1824, he presented to the Institute his first memoir, which was a treatise upon the classification of grasses; in 1825 became attached to the *Bulletin des Sciences* of Ferussac, and in 1829, in conjunction with M. Saigey, established the *Annales des Sciences d'Observation*. To this latter he contributed a number of valuable scientific articles, paying particular attention to chemistry, and presenting strong claims to being considered the creator of the specialty of organic chemistry. He became, about this time, involved in a sharp controversy with Cuvier and Geoffrey St. Hilaire, and in 1830 launched against them a work with the novel title of "*Coups de fouet Scientifiques*," or, "A Scientific Horsewhipping."

Early in life he had become attached to democratic principles, and from the first participated in the secret political movements of the French capital, taking an active part and receiving a wound in the Revolution of July, 1830. He opposed, however, the elevation of Louis Philippe to the throne, and held himself entirely aloof from that sovereign, refusing both official employment and the Cross of the Legion of Honor which was tendered him by the King. His hostility to the new *regime* was so decided that he participated in the organization of the *Amis du Peuple* and other secret political societies which were designed to effect the overthrow of Louis Philippe, and was also chief editor of the *Reformateur*. In this way he became an object of persecution at the hands of the Government, being punished by a fine and fifteen months' imprisonment for one of his ferocious newspaper attacks upon the King, and suffering, altogether, over six years' confinement in prison. This involuntary lack of opportunity to take part in the political agitations of the day was taken advantage of to resume his scientific pursuits, and during his long imprisonment he wrote several elaborate scientific works. His prison experience also afforded the material for a work on Penitentiary Reform, published in 1839, in two octavo volumes.

His eccentric genius next turned his attention to a species of medical quackery, which was first developed in 1840, when, on the trial of Madame Lafarge for poisoning her husband, he attempted to offset the testimony of Orfila to the detection of arsenic in the intestines of the murdered man, by asserting that this proof amounted to nothing, as arsenic was diffused through all bodies and could even be detected in the wood of the chair on which the judge sat. This statement was supported in detail in the *Memoires a Consulter*, published by the defense, and gave rise to a great deal of controversy. He then embraced the theory that disease is most frequently given rise to by the presence of parasites, either externally or internally, and fixed himself upon camphor as the surest general agent for their destruction. He then set himself up as a vendor of camphor cigarettes, but afterwards administered his favorite nostrum in other modes and in connection with other remedies. Several works, explanatory and argumentative, on this medical system, were given to the public by Raspail; he opened an office, and tendered his gratuitous advice to the sick; and, although several times prosecuted, and even thrown into prison for the unauthorized practice of medicine, met with great success and reaped large pecuniary profits.

When the revolution of 1848 burst upon Paris, Raspail was once more in his element, and placed himself at the head of the crowd which, on the evening of February 24 of that year, assembled at the Hotel de Ville, and there proclaimed the republic before the arrival of the provisional government. He again refused political preferment, and established a radical daily journal styled the *Ami du Peuple*, with this heading:—"God and fatherland; full and complete liberty of thought; unlimited religious toleration; universal suffrage." The tide of affairs, however, did not please him, and he was one of the leaders in the insurrection of May 15, 1848, in sympathy with Poland. For this he was placed under arrest, and confined until April, 1849, at Vincennes, when he was given a trial and condemned to an imprisonment of five years at Doullens. This harsh decree of the authorities so increased his popularity with the people that in September, 1849, he was elected a member of the National Assembly from the Department of the Seine, in December following received 35,000 votes as a candidate for the Presidency of the Republic, and while still a prisoner was again elected a deputy, being unable, of course, to discharge the duties of the position. On his release, in April, 1854, from imprisonment, the empire was in full blast, and Raspail could do nothing but leave the country. He repaired to Bollafort-lez-Bruxelles, a small village near Brussels, and there for a long time devoted himself entirely to scientific pursuits and the publication of a periodical entitled *Revue Complementaire des Sciences Appliquees*.

Returning finally to Paris, without molestation on the part of the Government, Raspail last May announced himself as a candidate for the Corps Legislatif in the Fourth Circumscription of Paris. M. Garnier-Pages, another radical, was also a candidate in the same district, and the vote stood for Raspail, 14,963; for Garnier-Pages, 14,133; and for Levy, the Government candidate, 7044. Although lacking the necessary majority in Paris, Raspail was returned for the First Circumscription of the Rhone, Lyons, and took his seat in the Legislative Body as the most irreconcilable of the irreconcilables. When it was finally announced that the Government had postponed the meeting of the new Corps Legislatif several weeks beyond the appointed time, the irreconcilables entertained for a time the project of repairing to the place of assembling on October 26, 1869, the regular time for the opening of the session. This demonstration, however, was abandoned, twenty of the leading opposition members, about the 20th of October, signing a manifesto in which they avowed their determination to await the actual opening of the session, which would give them an opportunity "to call the Executive to account for this new insult to the nation." The constituents of Raspail had addressed him a letter dissuading him from participating in the threatened demonstration. This document was a curious one. After excessive laudation of the veteran agitator, and the expression of the greatest respect for his judgment, "to which it left the entire decision of the propriety of persevering in his project," the address argued that it would be prudent for the deputy from the Rhone to abstain from taking part in a manifestation which was, in the opinion of the signers, a manœuvre against the Democracy. The fact that Raspail's name was not affixed to the document signed by the opposition led all Paris to believe that he would, despite the appeal of his constituents, proceed to the Chamber alone on the 26th, and protest single-handed against the tyranny of the Government. The veteran agitator, however, failed to put in an appearance, and the 26th of October passed without unusual commotion. When the Legislative Body finally met, Raspail joined hands with Rochefort, and the two from that time were in thorough accord, figuring as the Extreme Left in the chamber. Some weeks ago he signalized his Parliamentary career by presenting a remarkable bill which provided for the entire reorganization of the French Government. The last notable incident in his stormy career occurred on January 12, the day of Victor Noir's funeral, when, coming down the Champs Elysees in company with Rochefort, and followed by a great crowd chanting the "Marseillaise," a regiment of troops was thrown in their way and they were forced to proceed to the chamber without any further demonstrations on the part of the people.

With the death of Raspail, a name that has long and prominently figured in the affairs of France will disappear, and the Red Republicans will lose their most earnest and formidable leader. His career was a characteristic one, but it did not prevent the accumulation of a large fortune, which enabled him to live in great elegance and in the enjoyment of the most refined amenities of life. The day of his funeral will be a great day in Paris, and the fear of disturbances is already expressed, as delegations to attend it are expected from other cities.

—It is reported that a line of Russian steamers, to run from the Black Sea to Bombay by the way of the Suez Canal, is soon to be established. Contracts have already been made with the company, by a Moscow house, to transport for it 4000 bales of cotton per week.

—The United States Branch Mint property at Dahlonega, Ga., consisting of ten acres of land, a large two-story brick building, 135 feet by twenty-five, and an ell sixty by thirty-five feet, which cost originally about $200,000, has been sold at auction in Atlanta for $1235.


## SPECIAL NOTICES.

*For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.*

The cost of Clothing at $18 and $20 Chesnut street is lower to-day than ever it has been before. For we must have room for our Importations already arriving. Buy Now!

JOHN WANAMAKER,
CHESNUT STREET
CLOTHING
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818 AND 820
CHESNUT STREET.

No regard is paid to the cost of our stock in selling it just now: but at cost, or less than cost, we will sell till the last article is gone.

☞ THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

THE SECOND SERIES,
COMMENCING JANUARY 31.
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS.

T. B. PUGH has the honor to announce to the intellectual public of Philadelphia that he has arranged for the SECOND SERIES of TEN LECTURES to be given in the following order:—

WENDELL PHILLIPS, January 31.
Subject—"The Questions of To-morrow."
PETROLEUM V. NASBY (D. R. LOCKE), February 3.
RALPH WALDO EMERSON, February 7.
Subject—"Social Life in America."
REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., February 10.
Subject—"The Roll of Honor."
GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, February 24.
Subject—"Our National Folly—The Civil Service."
PROF. ROBERT E. ROGERS, February 28.
Subject—"Chemical Forces in Nature and the Arts."
BAYARD TAYLOR, March 3.
Subject—"Reform and Art."
JOHN G. SAXE, March 21.
Subject—"French Folks at Home."
PROF. HENRY MORTON, March 24.
Subject—"Solar Eclipses."
ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7.
Subject—"Down Brakes."

SPECIAL.—To satisfy numerous requests, Miss OLIVE LOGAN will repeat her lecture on "GIRLS" at a Matinee, on a date hereafter to be specified, in the month of April.

CARL SENTZ'S PARLOR ORCHESTRA, with additions in talent, will perform, as usual, choice Musical Selections previous to each Lecture.

SCALE OF PRICES.—Admission to each Lecture, 50 cents; Reserved Seats to each Lecture, 75 cents; Reserved Tickets for the Series of Ten Lectures, $5.

THREE DAYS' SALE OF SEASON TICKETS.

The opening sale of reserved season tickets will take place at GOULD'S Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, on Thursday morning, January 20, at 9 o'clock, and will be continued on the 20th, 21st and 22d, after which no more season tickets will be sold.

The sale of reserved seats to ANY of the single lectures will commence on Monday morning, January 24, and continue daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

The Prospectus of the Second Series is now ready, and may be obtained on application at GOULD'S, No. 923 CHESNUT Street; also a Pocket Diagram of the Academy of Music, showing the numbers and location of the seats. 1 17 3t

☞ HENRY WARD BEECHER
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1.
SUBJECT:—"THE HOUSEHOLD."

HORACE GREELEY,
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22.
SUBJECT:—"THE WOMAN QUESTION."

These Lectures are delivered for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Tickets will be sold at Ashmead's, No. 724 Chesnut street, on Tuesday morning, 25th instant.

Reserved seats, 75 cents. Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats in Family Circle, 50 cents. 1 15 19 22 24 4t

☞ ANNIVERSARY OF THE MERCHANTS' FUND.—The Sixteenth Anniversary of the Merchants' Fund will be celebrated at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 2, at 7½ o'clock. The annual report of the Board of Managers will be read, and addresses will be delivered by
Hon. WILLIAM STRONG,
Rev. J. L. WITHEROW,
Hon. JAMES R. LUDLOW,
GEORGE H. STUART, Esq.

The orchestra will be under the direction of Mark Hassler.

Cards of admission may be had gratuitously, by early application, at S. E. corner Third and Walnut streets, No. 110 North Delaware avenue, No. 616 Market street, No. 61 South Fourth street, or of either of the following committee:—
WILLIAM C. LUDWIG,
JAMES C. HAND,
A. J. DERBYSHIRE,
THOMAS C. HAND,
JAMES B. McFARLAND,
Committee of Arrangements.

1 19 13t

☞ NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, January 14, 1870.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, held on the 11th inst., Benjamin Rowland, Jr., William H. Rhawn, Charles Richardson, William M. Seyfert, and Frederic A. Hoyt were duly elected Directors of this Bank.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, BENJAMIN ROWLAND, Jr., was elected President, and WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.

Arrangements have been made for consolidating and uniting this Bank with the NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, of Philadelphia; and for this purpose the NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK will, as a separate association, go into liquidation at the close of business on the 15th inst., in accordance with a vote of the Stockholders and a resolution of the Board of Directors; and its assets, books, and accounts having been assigned to the National Bank of the Republic, they will be removed to its banking-house, at Nos. 309 and 311 CHESNUT Street, where the affairs of this Bank in liquidation will be conducted by the National Bank of the Republic, after the 17th inst.

Checks drawn upon the National Exchange Bank against balances remaining to the credit of its depositors, after the 15th inst., will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic.

The resignation of John W. Gilbough, as Cashier of this Bank, has been accepted, to take effect on and after the 15th inst.

By order of the Board of Directors.
B. ROWLAND, Jr., President.
1 15 6t W. H. RHAWN, Vice-President.

☞ NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14, 1870.

At an election held on the 11th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—
William H. Rhawn, William Hacker,
Alfred Day, Charles L. Sharpless,
Howard Hinchman, William B. Bement,
William M. Seyfert, Nathan Hilles,
Charles Richardson, Edward B. Orne,
J. Barlow Moorhead, John Welsh, Jr.,
Nathan Brooke.

And at a meeting of the Board, held this day, WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
J. P. MUMFORD, Cashier.
1 15 6t

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14, 1870.

At an election held on the 12th day of January, 1870, the following named stockholders were elected Directors of this Bank:—
Edwin M. Lewis, J. Edward Farnum.
John Ashhurst, George W. Farr, Jr.
Anthony J. Antelo, William H. Woodward.
Benjamin A. Farnham, Charles H. Hutchinson.
Lindley Smyth, Henry P. Sloan,
Richard C. Dale, Thomas McKean.
Joshua B. Lippincott.

And at a meeting of the Directors this day EDWIN M. LEWIS, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
1 14 6t W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THE *best in the world*—does not contain lead—no vitriol poisons to paralyze the system or produce death. *It is perfectly harmless*—reliable—*instantaneous*. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess, if you would escape the danger. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye *has thirty years' reputation* to uphold its integrity. Sold by Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, N. Y. 4 27 mwfl

☞ THERE'S NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT.—If you are in want of a prime article of either Lehigh or Schuylkill Coal, visit the great northern depot of J. C. HANCOCK, N. W. corner of NINTH and MASTER Streets. The Coal furnished by Mr. Hancock is carefully screened and picked, and full weight guaranteed to every purchaser. He is the first to lower and the last to raise the price, hence those who patronize him buy at the lowest possible rates. 1 5 wsmlow

Caraud, Hoguet, Weber, Lutteroth, Plassan,
Escosura, Klein, Becker, Schaeffels, Brendel,

Haseltine, Kuwasseg,
Amberg, Mackeldy,
Soyer, Baggio,
Loyeux, Schuelton,
Arnold, Hamman,
Leray, Kaehmerer,
Reimer, Chavet,
Toussaint, Herbathoffer.
Fauvelet, A. Achenbach,
Hamilton, Lambdin,
Bensell, Coomans,
Hillemacher, Irving,
Schuessele, Goupil,
Roszcewski, Sonntag,
Nicholson, Baumgartner,
Sell, Herzog,
Sonderman,

Peerus, Carelus, Lejeune, Verboeckhoven, Moulinet,
Accard, Faivre, Tour, Tait, Seignac,
Caudron, Ramsey, Hilgers, Jungheim, Dansaert.

## GREAT ART SALE.

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, January 20 and 21, at HASELTINE'S GALLERIES, No. 1125 CHESNUT Street, will be sold the entire collection of Mr. Charles F. Haseltine, owing to his going to Europe on business, together with a private collection, to be sold without reserve. The largest and most important sale offered in Philadelphia for years.

Sale to commence at 7½ o'clock each evening.

B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer.

Now on Exhibition day and evening, at No. 1125 Chesnut Street.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1870.

At the annual election for the Directors of this Bank held on the 11th inst. the following gentlemen were unanimously elected to serve the ensuing year:—
Hon. A. G. Cattell, S. T. Canby,
J. W. Torrey, E. G. Knight,
H. Craig, E. A. Souder,
A. Whilldin, D. Weblis, Jr.
J. F. Gross, R. Kevlon,
P. B. Mingle, J. W. Bullock.
H. W. Catherwood.

And at a meeting of the Board held this day, Hon. A. G. CATTELL, was unanimously re-elected President; J. W. TORREY, Esq., Vice-President, and
H. P. SCHWEYKY, Cashier.
1 18 6t

☞ THE ATHENÆUM OF PHILADELPHIA.
The Annual Meeting and Election for Directors of this Institution will be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of February next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

As there are several shares on which the annual dues remain unpaid, the owners of them are hereby notified that they will be forfeited, agreeably to the charter and laws of the Company, unless the arrears are paid on or before the 1st day of March next.

Annual dues for the present year reduced to five dollars.
GEORGE F. MOURTON,
January 18, 1870. Secretary and Librarian. 1t

☞ A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION will be held at their Rooms, No. 421 WALNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M., to take action on a Supplement to an Act to incorporate the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia, and to revise the Constitution and By-laws.
1 17 3t G. R. TISDALL, Secretary.

☞ A MEETING OF GREAT INTEREST is in progress at TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race. Preaching THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock by Rev. J. J. PEARCE. FRIDAY EVENING by Rev. J. T. CRACEY. All are cordially invited. 1t*

☞ FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder, or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick-dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings, use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 19

## CLOTHING.

THE MILD WINTER WEATHER.

This winter day,
So much like May,
And we pause to say
That the rapid way
That the goods go off from day to day,
Is clearing out
Beyond a doubt
The whole big lot
Of the clothes we got,
That we got so fine
For sixty-nine,
That we sell so cheap,
We can hardly keep
Any stock on hand
For folks understand
How low
We go
To suit folks all
Who try
To buy
AT GREAT BROWN HALL.

GOOD, CHEAP,
CHEAP, CHEAP, FOR
ELEGANT CASH
RAIMENT, PAYMENT.

Winter Stock nearly gone, gone, gone!

FROM THE
GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 and 605 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.

GOOD BUSINESS SUITS.....$14, were $18
" " " .....$16 " $20
" " " .....$18 " $22
OVERCOATS.....$12 " $16

EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET,
12 30 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

## SEWING MACHINES.

THE BEST HOLIDAY GIFT.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
LOCK-STITCH
Family Sewing Machine.
[OVER 400,000 NOW IN USE.
EXAMINE IT BEFORE BUYING ANY OTHER.
Sold on Lease Plan $10 Per Month.
PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
8 5 fmwf PHILADELPHIA.

## EDUCATIONAL.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S
CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH Street.
Thorough preparation for Business or College.
Special attention given to Practical Mathematics, Surveying, Civil Engineering, etc.
A first-class Primary Department. [1 19 1m
Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 1034 WALNUT and No. 835 North BROAD St.
Second Half-winter Term will begin FEBRUARY 7.
Pupils may begin at any time without interfering with their progress as students. 1 15 sw7t

H. D. GREGORY, A. M.,
CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 1108 MARKET Street. [1 17 1m*

JOHN BLACK,
BLACKSMITH,
No. 12 FETTER Lane,
East of Third street, above Arch street.
Returns his thanks for his former patronage, and desires a continuance of the same. 1 6 12t

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S,
No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street 10 16 sw

## THE FINE ARTS.

AMERICAN BEAUTY PERSONIFIED
AS
"The Nine Muses,"
BY JOSEPH FAGNANI,
WILL BE OPENED FOR EXHIBITION
TO-MORROW (Thursday) MORNING,
AT
EARLES' GALLERIES
AND
LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.
ADMITTANCE, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. 1t

C. F. HASELTINE'S
Galleries of the Arts,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.
THE AUTOTYPES
AND
LANDSCAPES
11 19rp HAVE ARRIVED.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ISSUED THIS DAY.
*THE FEBRUARY NUMBER*
OF
LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE,
WITH FOUR FULL-PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS.

CONTENTS.

I. THE VICAR OF BULLHAMPTON. A Novel. Part VIII. By Anthony Trollope.
II. THE BIRD. A Poem. By Sara T. Smith.
III. THE PENN FAMILY. By John Jay Smith.
IV. MATCH MAKING. By J. W. Watson.
V. UNDER FALSE COLORS. By Mrs. Lucy Hamilton Hooper.
VI. THE TWO FLAGS. A Poem. By Edward Rosaud.
VII. HIGH LIFE, OR SKETCHES IN SWITZERLAND.
VIII. THE FREEDMAN AND HIS FUTURE. Part II. By George Fitzhugh.
IX. BEYOND THE BREAKERS. A Novel. Concluded. By Hon. Robert Dale Owen.
X. OUR GEOGRAPHICAL SPONSORS. By W. W. Crane.
XI. AN EXTRAORDINARY EPISODE. By R. Lowin.
XII. THE REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.
XIII. EDWIN M. STANTON—Secret History of Lincoln's Cabinet.
XIV. OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP.
XV. LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

For sale at all the Book and News Stores.

TERMS.—Yearly subscription, $4. Single number, 35 cents.
CLUB RATES.—Two copies, $7; Five copies, $16; Ten copies, $30. Lippincott's Magazine, with Sunday Magazine, $6 50; with Good Words for the Young, $5 50; with Good Words, $5 75.
SPECIMEN NUMBER, with Premium List, sent to any address on the receipt of Twenty-five cents. Address
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
1 19 wf3t Nos. 715 and 717 MARKET St., Philada.

THE
American Sunday-School Union's
PERIODICALS,
REV. RICHARD NEWTON, D. D., EDITOR.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORLD,
for Sunday-School Teachers, Bible Classes, Parents, and all interested in the religious training of the young.
The volume for 1870 will contain a new course of Sermons for Children, by the Editor, on "NATURE'S WONDERS," and a new series of Lessons on the "LIFE OF CHRIST," with notes and illustrations.
It will also, during the year, contain Editorial Correspondence from abroad.
It is published monthly, 16 pages quarto, at the low rate of
FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM.

THE CHILD'S WORLD,
a beautifully illustrated paper for children and youth, published twice a month, at the low rate of 24 cents a copy, per annum, when ten copies or more are sent to one address; and it can be had monthly, complete as thus issued, at one half the above rates. Postage, in all cases, payable at the office where received.
This paper also will contain letters to the children from the Editor while abroad.
☞ Catalogues of the Society's publications, and sample copies of its periodicals, furnished gratuitously, on application at the Depository of the
AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,
1122 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.
12 31f mwlm

ALL THE NEW BOOKS
For sale at Wholesale Prices by
PORTER & COATES,
Publishers and Booksellers,
No. 822 CHESNUT STREET,
Marble Building, adjoining the Continental.

Our New and Elegant
ART GALLERY
Is now open with the finest collection of PAINTINGS, CHROMOS and ENGRAVINGS in the city. 2 3mwf6p

## LOST.

LOST, IN PINE STREET, ABOVE THIRD, on Sunday last, a small yellow-leather Prayer Book, with the owner's name and residence written inside. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 315 PINE Street. 1 18 3t

## NEW-YORKISMS.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

NEW YORK, Jan. 19, 1870.

**Getting "Matronized."**

The fashionable institution known as getting "matronized" has been on the increase for the last season or two, and has now attained beautifully large proportions. Of course you know what that is. It is only used here by a certain set of people, a distinctive class of society that is very hard to describe, but which does, in fact, in many things constitute the "best." For instance, no young lady may accept the invitation of a young gentleman to go to any public place of an evening unless they get "matronized"—that is, unless they are accompanied by a married couple or by a woman that has been married, although she may be a widow at present. You may an old maid of sixty, as ugly as Venus was beautiful, as virtuous as Minerva, and as unattractive otherwise as it is possible to imagine one; but you dare not (if you respect yourself) accept a young man's escort to church, to the theatre, or upon any public occasion whatever in the evening, unless you are "matronized." The couple who matronize you may have been wedded only a few hours. It does not matter. That is sufficient. The halo of the honeymoon draws around the matronised couple an influence as dread as the "awful circle" of the solemn church that "Richelieu" drew around "Julie." This is one of the ingenious institutions of that society which turns up its nose at the shoddy nobility of the day, and will admit none to its circles who cannot present the patent of birth or of distinction. I have known a case where the matronizing has been done by a young girl, who was left a widow two hours after her marriage—the marriage having taken place with an old man who was then on his death-bed. That this marriage was quite sufficient to invest the girl with the qualities necessary to matronization. At church and in the theatre she may be seen exercising the solemn function, and making happy the young people who like each other, and who, but for the consenting to form a picturesque and respectable back ground, could never hope for immunity from the world's gossipping tongue. In other words, if the modern Alphonso and Imogen are ever seen together, unmatronized, it means that they are engaged, and society considers itself at perfect liberty to consider the engagement as a fact. I think, that matronization deserves to be called a New Yorkism, since it sprang into being and attained its present proportions here. It furnishes one of the many refreshing sights among the fashionable and exclusive phases which the variegated life of the metropolis produces. Ladies who are good at matronizing, and who may always be depended upon to exercise that function, are pretty soon found out and furnished with abundant occasion for doing the agreeable. If you see in a box at the theatre an elegantly-dressed and well-conducted trio, two of whom are ladies and the remaining one a gentleman, you may feel pretty sure that the work of matronization is going on, though it may be impossible to guess, from the respective ages of the ladies, which of them is acting in the matronizing capacity. The position is one that bestows all the confidences enjoyed by the "companion," with all the dignities usurped by the duenna.

I might occasionally say a little more than I do about the

**Foundling Asylum,**

for it is progressing rapidly in its completeness of the intention for which it was originally built. The being whose influence is most felt throughout the establishment is Sister Irene, who works with a patience that is one of the blossoms of a high state of religious exaltation. The expression on her pure, rapt face always reminds me of a delicate flower of tender light, breathing forth at once radiance and fragrance. She is devoting her life to this work, and is reaping her reward as she goes along—a sweet, spiritual harvest of great and little joys. Just inside the door is a contribution-box, with the motto engraven on top, "One hundred per cent. interest, payable in heaven." I am afraid that the majority of people in this selfish world would think this was something like remaining "eternally indebted." All do not, however, for the contributions have poured in surprisingly, and the Foundling Asylum is doing well. Since the middle of last November one hundred and fifty infants have been left there, and they have evidently belonged to people in all conditions of life. Some of them are placed in the basket-crib at the door in a state of nakedness, or at best with a strip of muslin thrown around them; some are luxuriously and completely attired, as though they were born to the cradle of a palace rather than the crib of an asylum. A physician is in daily attendance, and, of course, nurses are on hand all the time. Being brought up "by hand" is generally represented as a series of unmitigated miseries, but I am willing to believe that many of the homes from which these little ones are exiled would not be happier for them than the foundling care they here enjoy.

**The Ball Season.**

I don't wish to degenerate into the style of theatrical-advertisement writing, *but* the ball season is being conducted "upon a scale of splendor never before equalled is this country." Every night has its batch of balls—not including those of the pawnbrokers, printers, telegraphers, tailors, cracker-bakers, fat men—all unite in choosing the ball as the exponent of their joyous emotions. The French *opera-bouffe* balls were very naughty, but they were blazers in their way, and I presume will be repeated at intervals until the end of the season.

**Booth and Fechter.**

There is a vulgar tendency, not only with the unthinking multitude, but with that portion of the press which pretends to calm thought and dispassionate critical acumen, to pit Mr. Booth and Mr. Fechter against one another, and go in quest of comparisons between their respective "Hamlets." I hardly see the necessity for this. Personally there is the utmost good feeling between the two great performers, and I cannot see any reason, because each plays the character well, why a rivalry which does not exist should be thrust upon them, for the mere sake of gratifying the vulgar mind which browses on the verdure of envy. Each of the performances will commend itself especially to a certain class of minds, and I have no doubt that each is pretty near perfection, it its way.

I may mention here a fact that has just been made known—rather that has just been breathed, for it has been nowhere published, and you have given you the first information. I have been given to understand, on good authority, that a difficulty of some kind has arisen between Mr. Fechter and his managers, Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer. Despite the actor's excellence he has not been drawing good houses, and the managers may have discovered that there is no extravagant amount of money in him. Whether or no this fact led to the disagreement I am unable to state, but it is at least known in a limited circle here that Mr. Fechter's engagement with Jarrett & Palmer, effected originally for 100 nights, will terminate in the course of two or three weeks, and that Fechter will thereupon engage with Mr. Booth, and play on alternate nights with that actor at Booth's Theatre. Mr. Fechter will thus also secure the *entree* of two other leading play-houses in which Booth has either an interest or an influence coincident with interest—the Walnut Street Philadelphia, and the Boston Theatre. It will be entertaining to hear the remarks of theatrical people when these facts become generally known.

ALI BABA.

## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

**The City Amusements.**

AT THE CHESNUT the Galton troupe will appear this evening in Offenbach's comic opera of *The Prima Donna of a Night* and the musical farce of *Terrible Hymen*.

AT THE WALNUT the romantic military drama of *Not Guilty* will be represented this evening.

AT THE ARCH the drama of *Little Em'ly* is announced for this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE an attractive minstrel performance will be given this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a variety of entertaining features will be presented this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will exhibit some of their most wonderful feats of magic at the Assembly Buildings this afternoon and evening.

THE MÆNNERCHOR GRAND ANNUAL BAL MASQUE will come off to-morrow evening at the Academy of Music, when a most enjoyable occasion may be expected.

LA COTERIE CARNIVAL.—This evening the Academy of Music will be thrown open by the members of La Coterie to their friends, and an entertainment of more than usual brilliancy will be given. The splendors of the La Coterie Carnival balls in former seasons will be remembered with pleasure by all who attended them, and the affair of this evening will, therefore, need no special commendation.

CHARLES W. BROOKE, ESQ., in compliance with a general request, will repeat his lecture on "Irish Bards and Ballads" on Thursday, January 27. This lecture was listened to with great pleasure by a crowded audience on the occasion of its first delivery, and we can promise those who attend its repetition a most enjoyable entertainment.

## CITY ITEMS.


YOU CAN BUY
BETTER
AND
CHEAPER
CLOTHING
OF
BENNETT & CO.,
THAN
ANYWHERE ELSE.

*No matter what pretext may be assigned for sacrificing goods, we will sell lower than the lowest.*

REMEMBER THE PLACE,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH.

ROUGH, WINTRY, CHANGEABLE WEATHER produces Catarrhs, Coughs, Disorders of the Lungs, etc., which JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT as promptly cures, if faithfully administered. Sold everywhere.

GREAT SALE OF SHEFFIELD SILVER PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.—We call the particular attention of our readers to the large sale of Sheffield Silver Plated Ware and Cutlery, to be held at Messrs. Thomas Birch & Son's store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, to-morrow (Thursday) morning at 10½ o'clock. The opportunity to buy this celebrated ware seldom occurs in our city, and the stock comprises everything desirable in the way of silver plated ware and fine cutlery. The sale will be continued in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

THE PARHAM FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is manufactured in Philadelphia, and the best way to find out all about it is to call at the salesroom, No. 704 Chesnut street, where you can see them in operation, and you can buy them on very easy terms. Every machine is warranted.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'s Orchestral Grand Pianos beat everything in the shape of pianos, and are very properly called the king of pianos. Go and hear them at No. 927 Chesnut street.

SILK TWIST AND COTTON AND LINEN THREADS, at wholesale prices, at No. 704 Chesnut street.

CLOTHING at gold cost for currency at Charles Stokes', No. 824 Chesnu street.

**Tearing Down Part of Our Store.**

Tearing down part of our Store.
Tearing down part of our Store.
Not enough room for the Goods.
Not enough room for the Goods.
Not enough room for the Goods.

Will sell them
Will sell them
Will sell them

Lower than Ever.
Lower than Ever.
Lower than Ever.

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| Overcoats at | $7 50 | Cost Elsewhere | $10 00 |
| Overcoats at | 10 00 | Cost Elsewhere | 15 00 |
| Overcoats at | 12 50 | Cost Elsewhere | 18 00 |
| Overcoats at | 15 00 | Cost Elsewhere | 22 00 |
| Overcoats at | 20 00 | Cost Elsewhere | 30 00 |
| Business Coats at | 8 00 | Cost Elsewhere | 10 00 |
| Business Coats at | 8 00 | Cost Elsewhere | 12 00 |
| Business Coats at | 10 00 | Cost Elsewhere | 14 00 |
| Business Coats at | 12 00 | Cost Elsewhere | 17 00 |
| Pants (all wool) at | 3 00 | Cost Elsewhere | 5 00 |
| Pants (all wool) at | 4 00 | Cost Elsewhere | 6 00 |
| Pants (all wool) at | 5 00 | Cost Elsewhere | 7 00 |
| Pants (all wool) at | 6 50 | Cost Elsewhere | 9 00 |
| Pants (all wool) at | 7 50 | Cost Elsewhere | 10 00 |
| Vests (all wool) at | 1 50 | Cost Elsewhere | 3 00 |
| Vests (all wool) at | 2 50 | Cost Elsewhere | 4 00 |
| Vests (all wool) at | 3 50 | Cost Elsewhere | 5 00 |
| Vests (all wool) at | 4 25 | Cost Elsewhere | 6 00 |
| Vests (all wool) at | 5 00 | Cost Elsewhere | 7 50 |
| Boys' Overcoats at | 5 00 | Cost Elsewhere | 8 00 |
| Boys' Overcoats at | 6 50 | Cost Elsewhere | 10 00 |
| Boys' Overcoats at | 7 50 | Cost Elsewhere | 11 00 |
| Boys' Overcoats at | 10 00 | Cost Elsewhere | 15 00 |
| Boys' Overcoats at | 12 50 | Cost Elsewhere | 20 00 |
| Boys' Undercoats at | 5 00 | Cost Elsewhere | 8 00 |
| Boys' Undercoats at | 6 00 | Cost Elsewhere | 9 00 |
| Boys' Undercoats at | 8 00 | Cost Elsewhere | 11 00 |
| Boys' Undercoats at | 10 00 | Cost Elsewhere | 13 00 |
| Boys' Jackets at | 2 50 | Cost Elsewhere | 3 50 |
| Boys' Jackets at | 3 50 | Cost Elsewhere | 4 50 |
| Boys' Jackets at | 4 00 | Cost Elsewhere | 5 50 |
| Boys' Pants at | 2 50 | Cost Elsewhere | 3 50 |
| Boys' Pants at | 3 50 | Cost Elsewhere | 4 50 |
| Boys' Pants at | 4 00 | Cost Elsewhere | 5 50 |
| Boys' Pants at | 5 00 | Cost Elsewhere | 7 00 |

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.


DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to any none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

### MARRIED.

ETTRIS—MAINS.—Of this city, CHARLES ETTRIS to BRIDGET MAINS, of County Derry, Ireland, have been married for some time past.

STEWART—FULTON.—On Monday evening, January 17, by Rev. W. W. Barr, D. D., Mr. J. PORTER STEWART, of Allegheny City, to Miss JENNIE FULTON, of West Philadelphia.

STRUTHERS—DURBOROW.—On Tuesday, the 18th instant, by the Right Rev. William Bacon Stevens, D. D., Bishop of Pennsylvania, WILLIAM STRUTHERS, Jr., to VANNIE, daughter of Charles B. Durborow, all of Philadelphia. (Savannah, Ga., papers please copy.)

### DIED.

DAVIS.—On the 18th instant, NIXON DAVIS, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, at Glendale, Camden county, N. J., on Friday morning, the 21st instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment at Gloucestown Cemetery.

GALTON.—On the 17th instant, GEORGE B. GALTON, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends, and General Harrison Lodge, No. 153, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 1012 S. Sixth street, on Thursday afternoon, the 20th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Machpela Cemetery.

READ.—On the 18th instant, LEAH B., daughter of James D. and Lizzie Read, aged 14 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Fifty-fourth and Paschall streets, Hestonville, on Friday, the 21st instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Brookley Baptist Church.

HEBBNER.—At Chesnut Hill, on the 16th instant, MARY L., widow of the late Charles Hebbner.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, the 20th instant, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, Summit street. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

JONES.—On Tuesday, January 18, B. MUSE JONES, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1325 Walnut street, on Thursday, January 20, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

LEWIS.—On Sunday morning, 16th instant, MARY KATHARINE, daughter of the late Laurence Lewis.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to meet the funeral at St. Peter's church, on Wednesday afternoon, 19th instant, at quarter before 4 o'clock, punctually.

MULL.—In this city, on Monday morning, January 17, 1870, of typhoid fever, STACY H. MULL, in the 49th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, also Commercial Lodge, No. 256, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 309 New street, on Thursday morning, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

NIEMANN.—On the 19th instant, of scarlet fever, SOPHIA D., daughter of Henry F. and the late Mary S. Niemann.

SIMKIN.—On the 17th instant, after a lingering illness, ELIZA V., youngest daughter of the late Richard G. Simkin, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Young People's Association of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 2010 Pine street, on Thursday morning next, at 10 o'clock.

SMITH.—January 17, 1870, ELIZABETH S. SMITH, daughter of the late James S. Smith, Esq.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Peter's Church, on Thursday morning at 12 o'clock punctually.

WARD.—On the morning of the 19th instant, ANNA MARIA, eldest daughter of Margaret and the late John D. Ward.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 109 S. Twentieth street, on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.


MOURNING DRY GOODS.

CRAPE DEPARTMENT.—NOW IN STORE,
EVERY QUALITY OF
ENGLISH TRIMMING CRAPES,
ENGLISH VEIL CRAPES,
ALSO,
ENGLISH CRAPE VEILS
OF EVERY QUALITY AND SIZE
MANUFACTURED.
BESSON & SON,
MOURNING DRY GOODS HOUSE,
No. 918 CHESNUT STREET. 1 18 6t5p

COAL.

PERCIVAL E. BELL. HEWSON NEAFIE.
PERCIVAL E. BELL & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal,
DEPOT: No. 1826 North NINTH Street,
West Side, below Master.
1 7t Branch Office, No. 407 RICHMOND Street.

W. H. TAGGART,
COAL DEALER,
COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY, PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR FAMILY USE.
1208, 1210 and 1212 WASHINGTON AV.,
12 1 3m Between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
The place to buy is at
MITCHELL'S COAL DEPOT,
Corner of NINTH and GIRARD Avenue.
BEST QUALITY WHITE ASH.

| | |
|---|---|
| Egg and Stove | $7 per ton. |
| Large Nut | 6 " |
| Eagle Vein Nut | 6 50 " |

Delivered to any part of the city. 12 22 3m

PURE LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
FAMILY, FACTORY, AND BITUMINOUS COALS.
Large stock always on hand.
Southeast corner THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Streets
12 18 4m W. W. & G. D. HAINES.

KEPNER & STREET,
No. 1418 N. EIGHTH STREET,
ARE SELLING COAL LOWER
THAN ANY YARD IN THE CITY,
FOR CASH. 12 21 1m

GREAT REDUCTION IN COAL.—
Splendid Stove $7
Nut, per ton 6
WILLIAM HENRY,
1 5 1m S. W. cor. NINTH and GIRARD Avenue.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS,
THE LEASE AND PERMANENT FIXTURES OF THE FLOUR STORE,
No. 1230 MARKET STREET.
Apply on the premises to
12 20 4p J. EDWARD ADDICKS.

HANDSOME NEW DWELLING, WEST Spruce Street, No. 2107, four-story (French roof) well built, for owner's use.
This is just the kind of a residence many want, being roomy and not extra large.
Terms will be made accommodating to purchaser.
JOHN WANAMAKER,
12 11 SIXTH and MARKET.

FOR SALE—VERY HANDSOME BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, No. 1813 WALNUT Street, opposite Rittenhouse Square. House replete with modern conveniences. Lot 26 feet front by 235 feet deep to Sansom street. Apply to
LEWIS H. REDNER,
1 19 2t No. 731 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY No. 723 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address
THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

STEAM POWER WITH LARGE ROOMS TO let, northeast corner Twenty-second and Wo 1 17 6t

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in a the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office.
11 19 rp6

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RELINquished the Heating of Buildings by Steam or Water, it will be continued by
WILLIAM H. WISTAR,
lately superintending that department of their business, whom they recommend to their friends.
Nov. 19, 1869. MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

WISTAR & BOULTON,
No. 227 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
HEATING BY
STEAM OR HOT WATER.
PLANS OF PIPE CUT TO ORDER.
LAUNDRIES AND CULINARY APPARATUS FITTED UP. 10 23 2m5p

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND.
Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad Company of Virginia.
Principal and Interest Payable in Coin, Free of United States Government Tax.

These Bonds are secured by a First and only Mortgage made to

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, as Trustees for the Bondholders.

The Mortgage covers the entire road, Right of Way Franchises, Rolling Stock, Equipments, Lands and Property, real and personal, now belonging or which may hereafter belong to the Company. A SINKING FUND is also provided, which will reduce the principal of the debt TWO-THIRDS of the entire amount in *advance of the maturity of the Bonds*.

The Road is 62 miles long, connecting Fredericksburg via Orange Court House, with Charlottesville, which is the point of junction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to the Ohio river, and the extension of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Lynchburg. It forms the shortest connecting link in the system of roads leading to the entire South, Southwest and West to the Pacific Ocean. It passes through a rich section of the Shenandoah Valley, the local traffic of which alone will support the Road, and it *must* command an abundant share of through trade from the fact of its being a

SHORT CUT TO TIDE WATER ON THE POTOMAC AT THE FARTHEST INLAND POINT WHERE DEEP WATER FOR HEAVY SHIPPING CAN BE FOUND ON THE WHOLE LENGTH OF THE ATLANTIC COAST.

From Charlottesville to Tidewater by this route the distance is 40 miles less than via Alexandria; 65 miles less than via Richmond and West Point; 134 miles less than via Norfolk.

A limited amount of these bonds are offered at 92½, and interest from November 4, in currency.

From an examination in person, and also by competent counsel, of all the papers and documents relating to this loan, we are enabled to pronounce them entirely correct and satisfactory; we have also had the work and property of the company examined by our own agents, whose reports agree with those made by the officers of the company, and we therefore recommend these bonds, the issue of which is limited to $16,000 per mile of complete and equipped road, AS A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY IN EVERY PARTICULAR, and as a most desirable investment, giving a large increase of income over investments in any description of Government bonds.

TANNER & CO., Bankers,
No. 49 WALL Street, New York.

Pamphlets, maps, and information furnished.

Government bonds and other marketable securities will be converted without commission to parties investing in these bonds, and the highest market price allowed for gold and other coupons in exchange.

SAMUEL WORK, Banker,
1 19 No 25 South THIRD Street.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 119 and 114 S. THIRD St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in Government Securities
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 1 3m

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. [3 1

ELLIOTT & DUNN,
BANKERS,
No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.
Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Buying and selling Stocks, Bonds, and Gold on Commission a Specialty.
Philadelphia house connected by telegraphic with the Stock Boards and Gold Room of New York. [12 2

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.
Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.
Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by *private wire*, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co. 1 5

FINANCIAL.

CITY WARRANTS
Bought and Sold.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
No. 50 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
JANUARY COUPONS WANTED.
CITY WARRANTS
1 5 3m BOUGHT AND SOLD.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Members of the New York and Philadelphia and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city 1 26t

CITY WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.
NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.
The following detailed statement of the assets belonging to this institution is published in accordance with the sixth section of the Act of Assembly of April 5, 1842:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mortgages, being the first lien on real estate in the city of Philadelphia | $337,291 34 | |
| Camden and Amboy Railroad six per cent. mortgage bonds of 1869 | 100,000 00 | |
| Lehigh Coal and Navigation first mortgage railroad loan | 50,000 00 | |
| Philadelphia City six per cent. loan, free of taxes | 50,000 00 | |
| Philadelphia City warrants | 3,447 50 | |
| Missouri State six per cent. loans | 75,000 00 | |
| Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad seven per cent. mortgage bonds | 10,000 00 | |
| Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company first mortgage eight per cent. bonds | 2,000 00 | |
| Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company convertible gold loan | 3,000 00 | |
| Time bills, secured by collaterals | 510,850 00 | |
| Demand loans, secured by collaterals | 919,593 98 | |
| Real estate, Nos. 229 and 331 Chesnut street, with vaults and safes | 246,692 31 | |
| Cash in office | $123,517 12 | |
| Cash in Bank | 120,985 59 | |
| | 244,502 71 | |
| Total | | $3,643,046 14 |

1 18 3t] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

1124 CHESNUT STREET.
American, Swiss and English
WATCHES
AT
CLARK & BIDDLE'S,
*Special Agents in Philadelphia for*
AMERICAN WATCHES,
Made by E. Howard & Co., Boston. [1 12 wfm

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WATCH CASES,
AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
WATCHES,
No. 18 South SIXTH Street.
11 mwf6p
MANUFACTORY, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

WANTS.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light, and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer:—To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. 1 16 3m

RODGERS AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LEGOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

INSURANCE.

FRANKLIN
Fire Insurance Company
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
1829. Charter Perpetual. 1870.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | $400,000 00 |
| Assets | $2,895,731 67 |

Statement of the Assets of the Company on January 1, 1870.

Published in conformity with the provisions of the Sixth section of the act of Assembly of April 5, 1842

MORTGAGES.

On property valued at over $5,500,000, being First Mortgages on Real Estate in the city and county of Philadelphia, except $36,611 17 in the neighboring counties $2,547,388 83

LOANS.

Temporary Loans on Stocks as collateral security (valued at $82,359) 78,391 00

STOCKS.

$40,000 U. S. 10-40 Registered Bonds.
$25,000 Philadelphia City Loans, not taxable
$6,000 Pennsylvania State Six per cent. Loan, May, 1861
$5,000 North Penna. R. R. Bonds, 6s
$1,000 North Penna. R. R. Bonds, 7s
$5,000 Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.'s First Mortgage Bonds
91 shares Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia
13 shares Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania
150 shares Insurance Company of North America
200 shares Bank of Kentucky
17 shares Northern Bank of Kentucky
100 shares Commercial National Bank
590 shares Penna. Railroad Company
200 shares Southwark Railroad Company.
16 shares Continental Hotel Company
$180 Philadelphia City Warrants
Total Market Value $194,867 50
Cost 154,788 24
NOTES AND BILLS RECEIVABLE 2,852 69
REVENUE STAMPS 61 14
REINSURANCE DEPOSIT PREMIUMS 2,869 00
CASH ON HAND $30,361 69
" in hands of Agents 22,536 01
TOTAL CASH 52,897 70
$2,796,158 41

STOCKS.

Market Price $194,867 50
Cost, as above 154,788 24
Advance in Value 39,879 26
TOTAL $2,835,731 67

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LOSSES PAID during the year 1869 $144,968 42

DIRECTORS.

ALFRED G. BAKER, SAMUEL GRANT, GEO. W. RICHARDS, ISAAC LEA, GEORGE FALES, ALFRED FITLER, THOMAS SPARKS, WM. S. GRANT, THOMAS S. ELLIS, GUSTAVUS S. BENSON.

ALFRED G. BAKER, PRESIDENT
GEORGE FALES, VICE-PRESIDENT
JAS. W. McALLISTER, SECRETARY.
THEODORE M. REGER, ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
1 19 wfm3t

GIRARD FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE:
N. E. Corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15, 1870.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION JANUARY 1, 1870.

Capital Stock paid in $200,000 00
Surplus, above Capital 230,000 00
Surplus and Capital $430,000 00

INCOME FOR 1869.

From Fire Premiums (only) $174,367 35
Premiums, not remitted Dec. 31 6,499 00
Interest and Rents 27,515 72
Total $208,382 07

DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses paid $84,123 29
Commissions 30,614 93
General Expenses 16,201 10
Return Premiums 9,652 97
Reinsurance 1,531 17
Internal Revenue and Taxes 11,117 51
Repairs to Real Estate, Salaries, etc. 13,917 33
$167,357 75
Dividends paid, $20,000.

SECURITIES AND ASSETS, Dec. 31, 1869.

Real Estate in the city of Philadelphia, free of all incumbrance $150,000 00
Real Estate in Harrisburg, free of incumbrance 6,000 00
United States Bonds 56,965 00
City of Philadelphia, Schuylkill Navigation Company, Camden and Amboy and Pacific Railroad Company, and Lehigh Navigation Company Loans 34,290 00
Loans of other Corporate Institutions for Money actually invested 5,400 00
Bonds and Mortgage amply secured for Money actually loaned 122,550 00
Loans on Collateral Security 14,198 34
Cash in Philadelphia National Bank 13,940 49
Cash in hand 5,410 26
Accrued Rents and Interest, and other Assets at Cash Value 11,000 00
In hands of Agents and other debts 12,000 00
$431,754 81

Cash in Philadelphia National Bank at this date, January 15, 1870 $42,904 25

DIRECTORS.
THOMAS CRAVEN,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,
THOMAS MACKELLAR,
JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.,
ALFRED S. GILLETT,
HENRY F. KENNEY,
N. S. LAWRENCE,
CHAMBERS McKIBBIN,
JOHN SUPPLEE,
SILAS YERKES, Jr.,
STANLEY WOODWARD.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. [1 7 3t5p

## THE REPUBLICAN PALACE.

**The Interior of the White House—How the President and his Wife Live—The Expenses of the Establishment.**

From a long article in the New York *Sun* we extract the following particulars about the Presidential household:—

THE NEW ERA.

To gain an idea of the change that has so gradually crept over us, and the contrast the White House to-day presents to the same establishment a score of years ago, one has but to make a formal call of respect upon the President. No longer does he find the main entrance standing open to all comers. Even at the very threshold he is reminded that the latch-string does not hang out as in days of yore. The house of the President is closed against the common throng. To be sure the great dignitary may be seen, but not as in days gone by, in a plain, familiar, easy manner. The visitor must understand at the outset that he is calling upon no ordinary personage. A flunkey, in full dress, receives him at the door. All the paraphernalia of swallow-tailed coat, white vest and choker, black trousers, and white gloves, with which this obsequious door-opener astonishes the visitor, is designed to prepare the mind for something more grand and aristocratic within. The plain citizen is at once embarrassed and confused. If the ushers of the President are thus grandly attired, how may a visitor approach the august presence in plain homespun? Nevertheless, the grandly-dressed door-keeper is civil and polite, even to ordinary mortals in common clothes, and with a bow of imposing style, admits the visitor.

A GORGEOUS APARTMENT.

But the portal passed, a more bewildering effect awaits the visitor. The grand vestibule of the Executive Mansion, glittering like the spacious saloons of Jim Fisk's Boston steamboats, with gold leaf and bright colors, presents a more advanced idea of the grandeur that has displaced the American simplicity that once graced this abode. The glass screen separating the vestibule from the main corridor of the mansion is a work of art of which even the Tuileries might be proud. The iron frame is richly bronzed, while the glass presents the choicest designs in all the colors of the rainbow. The lofty ceiling of the apartment surpasses in brilliant coloring and miscellaneous groupings Brumidi's gaudy masterpiece, which adorns the dome of the Capitol. The walls, also, are resplendent with rich colors, relieved by medallions of departed worth in *chiaroscuro*. In this gorgeous apartment the astonished visitor is permitted to make known to the Gentleman of the Swallow-tail Coat, who has admitted him, the object of his call. Perhaps the simple rustic has resisted the bewildering effect of all this magnificence sufficiently to stammer out his

DESIRE TO SEE THE PRESIDENT.

The visitor is thereupon transferred to another gentleman-in-waiting, similarly dressed, as if for a wedding reception, and following through a cordon of like ornamental appendages of human grandeur, is conducted through a door at the east, and up a very plain staircase to the roy—the apartments of the Chief Magistrate. But first he is shown into an ante-room immediately at the head of the stairs, where his eye again feasts upon a brilliant display of paint and gilding upon the ceiling and walls. The untutored savage, whose ideas of color are confined to the war paint he lavishly bestows upon his person, might call this frescoing beautiful; or the backwoodsman, who has never seen a work of art, might be led to gaze upon it as wonderful; but whoever has paid any attention to the first principles of coloring or design will see in it all merely the over-dress of a wanton. But aside from the cheap attempt at imitation of the beautiful, the room presents some real evidences of luxury and splendor. A costly carpet of Axminister or other foreign production deadens the foot-fall, while the windows are covered with the richest lace curtains, over which hang, for winter use, the heavier satin damasks, the whole, with the massive mirrors between the windows, surmounted by an elaborate cornice in gilt. The furniture of the apartment is of black walnut, richly upholstered in satin damask.

THE PRESIDENT'S AUDIENCE CHAMBER.

The audience chamber of the President; like the ante-rooms and apartments of the Secretaries, has been transformed from the plain, modest, though beautiful room in which Mr. Lincoln was content to perform his official duties, into a magnificently gilded saloon, presenting, it must be acknowledged, more taste and skill in its adornment and ornamentation than the others, but still over tawdry and showy in the general effect produced. Everything in the room, aside from its frescoing, is rich and beautiful.

MRS. GRANT'S BOUDOIR.

The room on the upper floor at the southwest corner of the house, formerly occupied by Mrs. Patterson as a bed-chamber, has been transformed into an elegant private parlor for Mrs. Grant. Gilding and fresco have been brought into free use in this apartment, and changed it into a luxurious boudoir. The elegant lace and damask curtains, the costly Turkish carpet, the magnificent mirrors, and the rich rosewood furniture are all new, and were mostly procured abroad expressly for this domestic retreat. Here, when wearied with the flatteries of her admirers, and exhausted with the studied etiquette of state occasions, she retires to enjoy the familiar converse of those she esteems her particular friends. It is, indeed, a gem of a room, save the gilding and painting, which are too much and too highly colored. From its windows one of the most beautiful views in America is commanded, taking in the broad Potomac as far as the eye can reach, with Arlington Heights on the right, and the misty green meadows of the eastern shore on the left. The room abounds in pretty little ornaments, statuettes, vases, pictures, costly books, and knick-knacks, mostly presents.

HOW MRS. GRANT RECEIVES.

Mrs. Grant receives her familiar friends in her private boudoir. More formal callers are ushered into the Red Parlor. To see the wife of the President is an undertaking of no small moment. The army of richly-dressed servants that fill the mansion are instructed to admit no one until a card is presented to Mrs. Grant. And then it is required that the applicant for the honor of paying his respects to the wife of the President shall either be accompanied by some one already enjoying the acquaintance of the hostess, or have been previously presented to her. The caller, moreover, must appear in full dress.

THE PRESIDENT'S EVERY-DAY LIFE.

In his domestic relations, the President is treated with the utmost deference and respect. Mrs. Grant insists that whatever may be the proper homage for him to receive on public occasions is none the less proper in the privacy of his own family circle. Thus he is always addressed as Mr. President, and referred to as the President, and the servants are strictly enjoined to observe this mark of distinction. On state occasions, the President, of course, with the most distinguished lady guest, leads the way into the dining-room. But this strict etiquette is by no means confined to such solemn occasions. Should a friend of the President, however intimate he might be, accept an invitation to dine socially, and, venturing upon his intimacy, presume to forget the preference to which the President is entitled, he would be reminded of it. Thus when dinner is announced, the guest will offer his arm to Mrs. Grant, and move forward. Mrs. Grant checks him with a polite bow toward her husband, and the remark, "The President goes first." So at the table; the President is first served, and then those who sit at meat with him. And this rule admits of no variation under any circumstances.

THE EXECUTIVE BILLIARD ROOM.

Just off the state dining-room, and back of the passage leading to the conservatory, has been erected a small addition to the mansion for the diversion of the President. This is the Executive billiard saloon. It is about eighteen by twenty-five feet in dimensions, nearly all inclosed with glass, the narrow spaces between the windows being filled with pictures of a sporting character. The furniture is of black walnut, and consists merely of a few chairs, a table, a sideboard, etc. The room is prettily carpeted, and contains a single table of Phelan's make, finished in rosewood in the most elaborate style. The cues are mostly of costly wood, inlaid with pearl. Everything in the apartment is of the best, and certainly it is an attractive spot. The table was selected by General Grant in person at Phelan's establishment in this city, and was in use at his private residence before he was elected President.

THE EQUINE ESTABLISHMENT.

The Executive stables, near the Navy Department, are fitted up with every comfort and luxury for the equine members of the Presidential establishment. There are twelve animals of various degrees of beauty and value kept here for the use of the President and his family, with four carriages, besides an array of open wagons, buggies, and other equipages. The horses include coach teams, trotters, racers, saddle-horses, and two Shetland ponies for the exclusive use of the Executive's juveniles. The aristocratic-looking Nubian who has the honor of presiding over this establishment takes delight in showing visitors through, and in descanting upon the merits of the different animals. But not the least attractive feature is the stunning liveries of this same Nubian and his worthy coadjutor, who occupies the position of footman. The coats are of a rich olive-brown, with broad lapels, cuffs, and pocket-covers, the whole profusely covered with bright silver buttons, the size of an old American bright silver dollar piece. The gorgeous top-boots in which the feet of these worthies are encased render attention to the character of the pantaloons unnecessary. Black stove-pipe hats, with broad bands and massive silver buckles, adorn the heads of these servants of Presidential grandeur, and complete their outfit. All the carriages bear the initials "U. S. G." in monogram on the panels.

EXECUTIVE EXPENSES.

1862 AND 1863.

President Lincoln, when the war was at its height, and the duties of the Executive office required more clerical and other labor than ever before or since, asked for

| | |
|---|---|
| One Private Secretary at | $2500 |
| One Secretary to sign land patents | 1500 |
| One steward | 1200 |
| One messenger | 900 |
| Stationery and contingent expenses | 1000 |
| Pay of Major John Hay, Military Secretary | 2450 |
| | $9050 |
| His own salary | 25,000 |
| Total salaries | $34,050 |
| Under Grant | 61,600 |
| Inc. under Grant | $27,550 |

1870 AND 1871.

President Grant has asked for the next fiscal year a continuance of the force he has put on duty since the 4th of March last, viz.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| One Private Secretary (Robert Douglas) at | $3500 |
| One Assistant Private Secretary | 2500 |
| Two clerks of Class 4, at $1800 | 3600 |
| One steward | 2000 |
| One messenger | 840 |
| One furnace keeper | 720 |
| Two policemen for special duty, at $1320 | 2640 |
| Two night watchmen, at $900 | 1800 |
| One doorkeeper-in-chief | 1000 |
| One assistant doorkeeper | 600 |
| One Secretary to sign land patents (now stationed at Int. Department) | 1500 |
| For stationery, etc. | 5000 |
| Pay of Maj. and Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Porter (actual Secret'ry), Mil. Detail, about | 2500 |
| Pay of Gen. Babcock (actual Ass't Secretary), Mil. Detail, about | 2500 |
| Pay of Capt. and Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Badeau (historian), Mil. Detail, about | 2000 |
| Pay of Maj. and Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Dent, Mil. Detail (Chief Usher), about | 2500 |
| Pay of one Secretary to Gen. Dent, Mil. Detail | 1400 |
| | $36,600 |
| President's salary | 25,000 |
| Total | $61,600 |

The above does not include the salaries of the ushers, gardeners, and other officials and laborers detailed from other departments.

MORE IMPROVEMENTS AND THE COST.

In addition the following appropriations are asked for the current year:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Fuel for President's house | $5,000 |
| Care and improvements of grounds | 3,000 |
| Removing snow and ice from walks | 1,000 |
| Manure and hauling | 3,000 |
| Repairs and painting exterior of President's house | 15,000 |
| Lighting President's house (proportion of $10,000 asked for that, Capitol, and public grounds) say | 5,000 |
| Pay of lamplighters | 1,000 |
| Construction of circular fence around and through President's grounds | 10,000 |
| Additional repairs of green house at President's house, and purchase of plants | 5,000 |
| | $48,000 |
| Add salaries as above | 61,600 |
| Expense of Executive establishment for the current year | $109,600 |

OLD TIME REPUBLICANISM.

When the general appropriation bill of 1840 was under consideration in Committee of the Whole of the House of Representatives, the Hon. Charles Ogle, then a Whig Representative from Pennsylvania, objected to an item of $3665 "for alterations and repairs of the President's house and furniture, for purchasing trees, shrubs, and compost, and for superintendence of the grounds," for the general reason that the regal splendor sought to be adopted at the White House was inconsistent with the simplicity of republican principles. He argued his objection at great length, going into the minutiæ of Mr. Van Buren's extravagances and displays. His remarks seem so apt at the present day that we cannot refrain from quoting from them.

THE EAST ROOM IN ITS PRIMITIVE SIMPLICITY.

Thus, in speaking of the furnishing of the East Room, then just fully completed, though commenced under the administration of one of Mr. Van Buren's predecessors, Mr. Ogle quotes an account of the room, then a very plain apartment to what it now is, and asks, "Who can deny that this room, intended for the comfort of our democratic Chief Magistrate, is adorned with regal splendor far above any of the grand saloons of Buckingham Palace, Carlton House, or Windsor Castle? I ask you, sir," he continued, "whether in furnishing the East Room with all its gilded eagles, gilded stars, gilded rays, gilded slabs, gorgeous drapery and dazzling foreign ornaments, a due regard has been paid to 'the simplicity and purity of our institutions,' or to the frugal, plain, unostentatious, and republican character of our people who are represented in it? On the contrary, does not all this glittering display of costly finery, this blinding our eyes with the blaze of royal magnificence, approximate too closely the pride, pomp, and grandeur of those governments in which stars and garters and shining coronets confer not only the means of luxurious enjoyment, but of 'civil superiority.'"

BENTON OBJECTS TO ITS REGAL MAGNIFICENCE.

On the day the East Room was first opened to the public, January 1, 1827, the Hon. Thomas H. Benton was among the visitors. He subsequently wrote of the visit as follows:—"This being the day on which the President's House is thrown open to all visitors, I went, among others, to pay my respects to him, or rather, I should fairly confess, I went to see the East Room, for the furnishing of which we had voted $25,000 at the last session of Congress. I was anxious to see how that amount of furniture could be stowed away in a single room, and my curiosity was fully satisfied. It was truly a gorgeous sight to behold, but had too much the look of regal magnificence to be perfectly agreeable to my old republican feelings."

SUMPTUOUS PARLORS FOR A SERVANT.

Mr. Van Buren spent the sum of $1805·55 in improving the Blue Room. This extravagance was vehemently denounced by Mr. Ogle. "Tell me," he said, "whether this sumptuously garnished saloon bears the characteristics of an apartment intended for the accommodation of the chief servants of a plain, economical, hardy, and republican people, or whether it does not more resemble the audience room of a monarch, in which he receives his sleek and ribbon-bedecked courtiers as they present themselves with their humblest genuflexions and prostrations, crouching like fawning spaniels to the hand which has it in its power to throw them a bone?"

THOSE GOLD SPOONS.

But Mr. Ogle only reached the height of his indignation when alluding to the state dining-room and its furniture. In his opinion it was time the people should know that their money went to buy for their plain, hard-handed democratic President knives, forks, and spoons of gold. It may well be wondered what these old-time, honest, economical republican statesmen would say of the dazzling display of goldware from which a modern President feasts. But the sarcasm uttered at that day may be accepted as an indication. "Oh, sir," said Mr. Ogle, "how delightful it must be to a real genuine Loco-Foco to eat his *pate de foie gras, dinde desosse*, and *salade a la volaille* from a silver plate with a golden knife and fork! And how exquisite to sip with a golden spoon his *soupe a la Reine* from a silver tureen! It almost makes my mouth water to talk about it."

VAN BUREN'S ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

In his investigation of White House expenditures, Mr. Ogle hit upon a voucher for $100 "for a set of artificial flowers for the President's table," at which he waxed eloquent in denunciation. "I am willing to concede," he said, "that the expenditure of $100 is, in itself, a very small matter. The question, however, is not how much cash was paid by Mr. Van Buren for the bunch of artificial flowers which decorates his table, but whether the people's money shall be expended for such aristocratic French finery, and whether Mr. Van Buren, who has been raised to the most exalted station on the earth, and whose example upon society must necessarily have a most powerful and extensive influence, shall, by the introduction of foreign gewgaws into a house of the American people, contribute to corrupt the plain, unostentatious and republican manners of our people, by creating vain desires for external show and for foolish displays of splendor which are not congenial with our frugal habits?"

HEMMING DISH-CLOTHS AT PUBLIC COST.

Mr. Ogle made some further investigations, and found that the public treasury was charged with all the expenses of the President's household, except provisions and wine, also with the care and culture of his gardens, the grooming and feeding of his horses, and all other incidentals down to the smallest particulars of hemming the kitchen dish-cloths. The last item overcame him, and he burst out in the following indignant language:—"I had thought that it was bad enough for the farmers, mechanics, and laborers of the country to provide hay and pasturage for Mr. Van Buren's race and carriage horses; to pay for the manure on his potato, celery, cauliflower, and asparagus beds; to pay the hire of a British gardener to topdress his strawberry vines, cultivate his vegetables, and construct bouquets for his palace saloons; but, sir, to hem his dish rags, pay for his larding, needles, and liquor stands, is still worse. Aye, sir, worse, if possible, than filling the apartments in the house of the American people with royal and imperial Wiltons, foreign cut wine coolers, French bedsteads, and one hundred dollar artificial flowers." And yet the offenses of which Mr. Ogle so bitterly complained thirty years ago are multiplied nearly thirty fold by Mr. Grant. The expense incurred by the present administration in the one item of fresco painting is more than double the total cost of the extravagances so loudly denounced in 1840.

THE FIRST EXECUTIVE BILLIARD TABLE.

Reference has been made to the apartment constructed expressly to receive Mr. Grant's billiard table. In 1827-8, President Adams introduced a billiard table into the house. Of this Mr. Ogle says:—"You, sir, cannot fail, too, to recollect the lugubrious homilies which were then addressed to all pious and devout Christians, in relation to the purchase by President Adams of a billiard table, billiard balls, billiard cues, and chessmen. All these solemn exhortations were but the harbingers of the memorable era of reform then about overtaking the administration in its supposed headlong departure from the pure precepts of the frugal, simple, democratic days of the fathers of the republic."

REFORM AND GREATER PROFLIGACY.

That era of reform was inaugurated under the honest, economical administration of Andrew Jackson, only to be displaced by the extravagances of the Sage of Kinderhook, since which time each succeeding administration has added to the prodigacy of its predecessor, until now the current annual expenses of the Executive establishment exceed $70,000 for salaries alone, exclusive of the extra Brigadiers who draw their pay from the War Department; and annual appropriations varying from $25,000 to $100,000 for refitting and furnishing. If the patriotic and virtuous Ogle took so great exceptions to an appropriation of $4000 for such expenses thirty years ago, what would he say now?


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PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRMOUNT PARK, No. 224 S. FIFTH Street, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.

PROPOSALS for the privilege of running Park Carriages for the year 1870 from stands within the Park through its entire limits will be received at this office until the first day of February, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The conditions and stipulations upon which proposals will be received may be seen at this office between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

By order of the Committee on Superintendence and Police. DAVID F. FOLEY,
1 17 mwf 7t Secretary Park Commission.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 220 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 41 wmf



INSURANCE.

THE PROVIDENT

LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA,

No. 111 South FOURTH Street.

In conformity with an act of Assembly of April 2, 1868, this Company publish the following list of their assets and statement of business for the past year:—

CAPITAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount authorized, fully paid in | $150,000·00 |
| Contingent fund (surplus earned) | 56,222·80 |
| Actual capital | $206,222·80 |

ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bonds and Mortgages | $74,052·50 |
| $55,500 U. S. 6 per cent. bonds, 1881 | 64,100·00 |
| 12,300 do. do. do. 5-20, 1862 m and n. | 13,786·00 |
| 51,900 do. do. do. " 1864 m and n. | 58,776·00 |
| 74,600 do. do. do. " 1865 m and n. | 84,671·00 |
| 9,500 do. do. do. " 1865 J and J. | 10,640·00 |
| 41,300 do. do. do. " 1867 and 1868 | 46,247·00 |
| 1,600 do. 5 per cent. do. 10-40 | 1,752·00 |
| 2,500 State of Pennsylvania six per cent. bonds | 2,550·00 |
| 9,600 City of Philadelphia six per cent. bonds | 9,504·00 |
| 10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad six per cent. bonds | 9,800·00 |
| 10,000 Philadelphia and Erie Railroad seven per cent. bonds | 8,600·00 |
| 10,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad six per cent. bonds | 8,800·00 |
| 13,000 Elmira and Williamsport Railroad seven per cent. bonds | 11,700·00 |
| 10,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad six per cent. bonds | 9,275·00 |
| 7,500 Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company six per cent. bonds | 6,262·00 |
| 300 Salem County, N. J., six per cent. bonds | 300·00 |
| 2,000 Elmira and Williamsport five per cent. bonds | 1,200·00 |
| 3,000 Allegheny County, Pa., five per cent. bonds | 2,280·00 |
| 5,000 Junction Railroad six per cent. bonds | 4,500·00 |
| 226 shares Central National Bank | 28,250·00 |
| 100 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank | 11,700·00 |
| 80 shares National Bank of the Republic | 8,000·00 |
| 150 shares Lehigh Valley Railroad | 7,889·00 |
| 50 shares Fidelity Safe Deposit Co. | 3,750·00 |
| Sundry Securities held in Trust | 7,050·00 |
| Loans on Collateral Security | 468,563·02 |
| Premium Notes secured by Lien on Policies | 107,125·31 |
| Cash on hand | 45,123·74 |
| Office Fixtures | 3,000·00 |
| | $1,119,317·57 |
| Cash in hands of Agents $12,069·47; Deferred Premiums 77,462·53 | 89,532·00 |
| | $1,208,849·57 |

BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY FOR 1869.
RECEIPTS IN 1869.

| | |
|---|---|
| Premiums Received | $311,432·63 |
| Interest on Premium Fund and Annuity Fund | 23,035·93 |
| | 334,468·56 |
| Cash in Hands of Agents and Deferred Premiums | 89,532·00 |
| | $424,000·56 |
| Interest on Other Investments | 48,905·03 |

EXPENDITURES IN 1869.

| | |
|---|---|
| Agents' Commissions | $43,032·68 |
| Reinsurance | 2,993·51 |
| Expenses, printing, advertising, office rent, salaries | 34,897·95 |
| Losses, numbering fourteen | 47,500·00 |
| Amount paid annuitants | 1,634·91 |
| | $130,059·05 |
| 969 Policies issued in 1869, insuring | $2,722,525·00 |
| 2278 Outstanding 12mo. 31, 1869, insuring | $7,637,553·00 |
| Annuities | $12,770·08 |
| Total number of deaths from the origin of the Company, 31 | $94,000·00 |
| Amount owing to depositors | $399,271·95 |
| Amount owing to Trust funds | $75,852·58 |

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary. 1 14 6t

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FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

| | |
|---|---|
| $200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties | $216,000·00 |
| 100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money) | 107,750·00 |
| 50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881 | 60,000·00 |
| 200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan | 213,950·00 |
| 200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax) | 200,925·00 |
| 100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan | 102,000·00 |
| 20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds | 19,450·00 |
| 25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds | 23,625·00 |
| 25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee) | 20,000·00 |
| 30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan | 15,000·00 |
| 7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan | 4,270·00 |
| 12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock | 14,000·00 |
| 5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock | 3,900·00 |
| 10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock | 7,500·00 |
| 246,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties | 246,900·00 |
| $1,231,400 Par. Market value, Cost, $1,215,622·27. | $1,255,270·00 |
| Real Estate | 36,000·00 |
| Bills Receivable for Insurances made | 323,700·75 |
| Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company | 65,097·95 |
| Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value | 2,740·20 |
| Cash in Bank $168,318·88; Cash in Drawer 972·26 | 169,291·14 |
| | $1,852,100·04 |

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, James Traquair, Henry Sloan, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, William C. Houston, Samuel E. Stokes, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob Riegel, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvain, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, Pittsburg, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

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Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372'

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | $400,000 |
| ACCRUED SURPLUS | 1,083,528 |
| PREMIUMS | 1,193,843 |

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12. INCOME FOR 18[69], $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,0[00]

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Assets.......$2,350,0[00]
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THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. O[F] PHILADELPHIA.
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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full).......$200,000
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870.......$524,365

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## E FEBRUARY MAGAZINES.

"OLD AND NEW."

rom the paper on "Six Fingers and To[es]," Burt G. Wilder, M. D., we quote the fol- ng interesting particulars about the ex- to which sexdigitism prevails in fami- —

refrain from giving some very interesting e of American families, and quote instead a most instructive one detailed by Dr. thers, who was the first to undertake a ematic study of these anomalies.

The great-great-grandmother, Esther —(who married A. L——), had a sixth finger on one hand. Of their eighteen ren (twelve daughters and six sons), only (Charles) is known to have had digital ety. We have the history of three of the , Andrew, Charles, and James.

) Andrew had two sons, Thomas and rew; and Thomas had two sons; all with- digital variety.

) James, who was normal, had two sons seven daughters, also normal. One of daughters became Mrs. J——, and had daughters and five sons, all normal ex- one son, James J——, who had six rs on each hand.

) Charles, the only son of Esther, who digital variety, had six fingers on each . He had three sons, James, Thomas, John, all of whom were born with six rs on each hand, while John has also a toe on one foot; all were ampu- . His nine other children were also al; so also were their children and grandchildren. So also were the chil- of James and Thomas, and the latter's children.

) But John has a son who is normal and children also are normal. John's ter Jane was born with six fingers on hand and six toes on each foot.

is case illustrates all the more import- eatures of hereditary transmission.

The simple tendency to *transmit* me peculiarity from parent to child; as Charles L—— to his two sons James homas.

The tendency to *intermit;* or to a *re-* to the normal form; the peculiarity g over one or more generations, to re- in a more distant one; as with James and his daughter Mrs. J——, and James.

The tendency to *increase* the extent of eculiarity in successive generations, in f the union of sexdigitists with ordi- e-fingered individuals. Esther P—— ixth little finger upon one hand; her arles L—— had it upon both hands; John had a sixth toe in addition; is daughter Jane had six fingers upon and and six toes upon each foot.

We notice the persistence of heredi- nsmission in spite of surgical inter- , even during the infancy of the per- ected, as in the case of John's daugh- e. Removal of the extra digit generally the subject (although not always per- tly), but does not seem to prevent the arance of the peculiarity in succeed- enerations. It is known also that ils of cats, and dogs, and horses have "docked" for many generations without shing those of their offspring. This subject is a very curious one, and s naturally to speculate as to the pos- moral, mental, and physical agencies can produce a peculiarity which comes s, appears, disappears, and reappears anner inexplicable upon any other than the known tendency of all natu- sical characteristics to be transmitted successive generations.

y well be asked—How do these facts on the theory of the origin and trans- n of species? especially since Darwin ected quite a number of cases, and ly regards them as favorable to his s.

it cannot be denied that sexdig- ot only runs in human families to a ful extent, but is even more persistent some of the lower animals, as the cats ance, which, in domestication at least, own to inherit and to transmit it many generations. Nor do the extra seem to incommode them at all, but to make them better climbers, and ble to handle a mouse; yet there is no e that the six-toed variety is be- more numerous than the ordinary

even if the peculiarity should for a hundred generations, would ke a new species, in any sense of rd? would the rest of the struc- ange at all? and should we not regard the variety as a remarkably nt and harmless monstrosity which, if to be specific, would give us a differing from all other members of s, family, order, and even class, and as to the number of its digits, below iles and the birds, among the many- fishes! And are we not justified in ng that all other individual variations may be perpetuated, are really only osities which are wholly insufficient to ute a species until accompanied with and general modifications of struc- uch as are not yet proved to exist? rt, may we not admit all the facts, t being convinced that they prove gin of species by variation from any

re now prepared to examine the results ulation of many cases of sexdigitism. authors divide them first into the itary" and the "non-hereditary" cases; o not see how we can assume any o be non-hereditary unless we can e ancestry back to primeval man; for has as yet set no limit to the number erations which may be "skipped" by a or physical peculiarity. On the other here must have been at least one origi- e; but we have no right to assume was in the person of the son of Go- erely because there is no record of estry; and even if we believe that all imperfections or excessive peculiarities immediate or remote result of moral arities, yet we may suppose that the igits first appeared in the person of more or less distant ancestor of the who may have been a most exemplary er, even though a Philistine, and who manifested the effects of the wrong- f his own progenitors.

such an array of possibilities, aders may conclude that it is of to keep any record whatever of such but, on the contrary, such records, y kept, are the only means by which ever expect to ascertain the number rations beyond which such peculiari- y be said to disappear; and I shall be obliged for any information leading accumulation of cases, whether in ndividuals or in families.

various sources, specimens, casts, descriptions, letters, and word of I have collected the principal which could be obtained con- over two hundred individ- ho have or have had six fingers or toes upon one or more of their limbs. The number may seem large, and is really more than three times as great as has ever been accumulated before; so that the conclusions drawn from them are probably more reliable, although they sometimes vary from those re ched by Darwin, Struthers, and others. But t will be more satisfactory when we can discuss ases by the thousand rather than by the hundre .

Only a port n of these cases have as yet been fully record d; but when tabulated, they give the following v y curious results:—

1. Of the 125 sexdigit ists whose sex is recorded, 86 were men, an 39 were women. The fact is rather startling, w atever may be the reason: possibly we may ass ciate it with the general opinion that excess o development of all kinds is more common in t e male sex.

2. The number of right limbs affected was 142; that of left limbs, 135; the difference being so slight as perhaps to be reversed by a larger number of cases, and not, so far as we can see, possessing any especial significance.

3. But the affected *hands* are to the *feet* as 195 to 94; a disproportion so decided as to induce us to inquire as to its possible meaning. It would lead us far beyond the limits of the present article to state, in even the briefest way, the great question upon which this fact bears; but I will say that it confirms in a most striking manner my own conviction that, as a rule, the hands or anterior limbs of animals are more subject to variation of all kinds than the feet, whether as to their position, their function, or the number of their constituent parts. Indeed, there are on record a few most interesting cases, of a *thumb* having three phalanges instead of two, while the great toe seems never to vary in that way.

4. With the 185 affected limbs of which it is told whether the extra digit was a thumb or a little finger, a great or a little toe, we get the following as the order of frequency:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Right little fingers | 53 |
| Left " " | 52 |
| Right " toes | 18 |
| " thumbs | 17 |
| Left " | 17 |
| " little toes | 11 |
| " great " | 10 |
| Right " " | 7 |
| | 185 |

By carrying the tabulation yet further, we come to consider each sexdigitist as an individual, whether he has one or two or three or four affected limbs; in which case we apply to him the terms unisexdigitist, bisexdigitist, trisexdigitist, and quadrisexdigitist, respectively. Among the many interesting results of this part of the study, we can note only one; namely, that if a person is known to have an extra digit upon only one hand, it is about twice as likely to be a *thumb* as a little finger; whereas if two *or more* limbs are affected, the extra digits are *nine* times as likely to be *little fingers* as thumbs.

It is also found that an extra digit upon one side of the body is more apt to be associated with the same upon the opposite *side*, and not with one at the limb at the opposite *end* of the body.

If my readers have already wearied of figures and unfamiliar words, let me assure them that, in the first place, I am very near the end, and in the second, if space allowed, ten times as much *could* be written without exhausting the various aspects in which the simple facts of an additional finger or toe may present itself to us.

Viewed only as so many scientific facts, the results above given are worth reaching and examining. As aids to a fuller comprehension of the laws which govern the production and perpetuation of individual peculiarities, they have a practical value; and if, as I believe, male and female, right and left, anterior and posterior, are not mere artificial distinctions of the regions of our bodies, but rather the visible expression of ideas and principles which have a physical, a spiritual, nay, a divine origin and significance, then the greater or less frequency of these anomalies in one or the other sex, upon one or the other side of the body, upon the hand or the foot, will be a never-failing subject for thought, and a stimulus to further investigation.

## SHIPPER'S GUIDE.


## 1870.

## IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

ALL RAIL FREIGHT LINE

BETWEEN

Philadeplhia and the West, Via Baltimore and Ohio Route.

Shippers are respectfully notified that arrangements have been perfected between the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads by which freight to and from the West, Northwest and Southwest will be transported, ALL RAIL.

No change of cars between Philadelphia and Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, or St. Louis.

Special attention will be given to the prompt and rapid transportation of first and second class goods.

Rates furnished and Through Bills Lading given at the Office,

No. 44 South FIFTH Street.

Freight received daily until 6 o'clock P. M., at the Depot of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company,

Cor. Washington Av. and Swanson St.

JOHN S. WILSON,
Gen. Th. Frt. Agt. P. W. & B. R. R. Co.

JAMES C. WILSON,
Agent Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co.

N. B.—On and after MONDAY, January 10, the rates to all points via Baltimore and Ohio route will be the same via Canal to Baltimore as by the Rail line. 1 8 lmrp

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL OFFICE, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET,
(Two doors below Chesnut street),

ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

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The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

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Address all orders, etc., to
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No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.


## RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail... 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9·30 and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4·05, 4·35, 5, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9·20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 10·50, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9·20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3½, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 6·55, 7½, 8·10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7¼ A. M., 4½ P. M.

Leave Plymouth, 6¾ A. M., 4¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8·00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 5·20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2·15, 4·40, and 8·25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·30 and 7·05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·25, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.

From Abington at 2·35, 6·45, and 9·20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at

8·15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

3·15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

5·30 P. M., Woodbury and Glassboro accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

EATRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.
(SATURDAYS ONLY.)

Leave Philadelphia, 8·15 A. M.

Leave Cape May, 1·10 P. M.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

September 16, 1869. 9 20


ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.


## RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869,

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:— MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8·05 A.M. and 12·45 M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M., and 12·20 noon, passing Reading at 7·20 A. M., and 2·00 P. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon, and 6·35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. and 3·20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 7·30 A. M. and 3·40 P. M., from Brookside at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·15 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11·00 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·40 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10§ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia | 9·35 P. M. |
| " " Williamsport | 7·40 A. M. |
| " arrives at Erie | 8·20 P. M. |
| ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia | 11·40 A. M. |
| " " Williamsport | 9·00 P. M. |
| " arrives at Erie | 10·00 A. M. |
| ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia | 7·50 A. M. |
| " " Williamsport | 6·00 P. M. |
| " arrives at Lock Haven | 7·20 P. M. |

EASTWARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie | 8·40 A. M. |
| " " Williamsport | 9·25 P. M. |
| " arrives at Philadelphia | 6·20 A. M. |
| ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie | 4·00 P. M. |
| " " Williamsport | 3·30 A. M. |
| " arrives at Philadelphia | 12·45 P. M. |
| ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven | 8·00 A. M. |
| " " Williamsport | 9·45 A. M. |
| " arrives at Philadelphia | 6·50 P. M. |
| BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport | 12·25 A. M. |
| " " Harrisburg | 5·20 A. M. |
| " arrives at Philadelphia | 9·25 A. M. |

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

## RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mail Train | 8·00 A. M. |
| Paoli Accommodat'n..10·30 A. M., 1·10 and | 6·50 P. M. |
| Fast Line and Erie Express | 11·50 A. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | 2·30 P. M. |
| Lancaster Accommodation | 4·10 P. M. |
| Parkesburg Train | 5·30 P. M. |
| Cincinnati Express | 8·00 P. M. |
| Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express | 9·45 P. M. |
| Accommodation | 12·11 A. M. |
| Pacific Express | 12·00 night. |

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cincinnati Express | 3·10 A. M. |
| Philadelphia Express | 6·30 A. M. |
| Erie Mail | 6·30 A. M. |
| Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and | 6·25 P. M. |
| Parkesburg Train | 9·10 A. M. |
| Fast Line | 9·40 A. M. |
| Lancaster Train | 12·55 P. M. |
| Erie Express | 12·55 P. M. |
| Southern Express | 7·00 P. M. |
| Lock Haven and Elmira Express | 7·00 P. M. |
| Pacific Express | 4·25 P. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | 9·50 P. M. |

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2·30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2·25 P. M. train will leave at 4·30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
11 1 President and General Superintendent.


## BLANK BOOKS.

Important to Book-keepers.

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THE
"CATCH-WORD"
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## STOVES, RANGES, ETC.



THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 27 wfm 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

## PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 125

## AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, FIRE-PROOF SAFES, HANDSOME VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning.

January 20, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior household furniture, comprising walnut parlor furniture, covered with plush, reps, and hair-cloth, walnut chamber suits, mirrors; superior rosewood 7-octave pianos, superior walnut bookcase, walnut wardrobes, sideboards, extension and centre tables, lounges, arm chairs, hat stands, etageres, superior office furniture, fine hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, china, glass, and plated ware, fine engravings, superior fireproof safe, made by Farrel & Herring; gas-consuming and cooking stoves, sewing machines, handsome velvet, Brussels, and other carpets, etc. etc. 1 18 2t

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER,
No. 1219 CHESNUT STREET.

Personal attention given to sales of Household Furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of Furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see *Public Ledger*. 11 12

N. B.—A superior class of Furniture at private sale.

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY AND AUCTION COMMISSION SALESROOMS.
B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer,
No. 1117 CHESNUT Street, (Girard Row).

CONTRIBUTORS' SPECIAL SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS.
On Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings,

Jan. 17 and 18, at 7 o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1117 Chesnut street, will be sold, without the least reserve, a number of paintings, elegantly framed, embracing river and mountain views, landscapes, marines, etc.

ALSO, ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

About 20 paintings, purchased at private sale. 1 17 2t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS
No. 506 MARKET Street.

We will sell on the premises, at No. 8 North Fifth street,
On Thursday Morning,

January 20th, at 10 o'clock, the entire Stock, Machinery, Fixtures, etc., of a first class shoe manufactory, including a McKay sewing machine, in good order. Also a large line of ladies', misses' and children's balmorals.

The entire lot to be sold without reserve. 1 18 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Rosewood Piano-fortes, Mantel and Pier Glasses, Brussels and other Carpets, China, Glassware, Stoves, Etc. Etc.

On Friday Morning.

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of furniture, carpets, etc.

Particulars hereafter. 1 19 2t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS
CASH AUCTION HOUSE, [11 24§
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—
(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
No. 240 MARKET Street.

## GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

DAVIS' CELEBRATED HAMS,
JUST RECEIVED.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE.
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 235

## ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—
This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!

Agents wanted for interior counties.

4 29tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

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J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,



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The book trade and dealers in fancy articles will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain-back Albums are unrivaled. Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders for stock.

Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner.

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WIRE WORK.

GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, for store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.

IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices, cemetery and garden fences.

Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness and work guaranteed.

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stuth6m No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue Phila.


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## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.—The annual meeting of the contributors to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, will be held at the building of the institution, N. E. corner of Broad and Pine streets, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, when the annual report will be presented and an election held for officers for the ensuing year.

The history of this time-honored institution is briefly sketched in the following:—

The Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb was organized and held its first meeting in April, 1820. President, the Right Rev. William White, D. D. In November following a house was rented in Market street, above Broad, and eighteen pupils assembled in it for instruction. The institution was supported by donations and the contributions of annual subscribers and of life-members.

An act of incorporation was passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania in February, 1821. By this act the Commonwealth allowed one hundred and sixty dollars apiece per annum for the education and support of indigent pupils of the State. The number was not to exceed fifty, and the term of each not to extend beyond three years. The number has since been increased and the term extended by several successive enactments, the number under the present appropriation being one hundred and six, and the term allowed six years.

In September, 1821, the Institution was removed to the corner of Market and Eleventh streets. In June, 1824, a site was purchased at the corner of Broad and Pine streets, and preparations made for erecting a large building. It was completed, and the Institution removed to it in November, 1825. In 1828, an additional lot in the rear was procured, and a school house erected on it. In 1839, the buildings were extended, and a story added to the school house. The whole establishment was then capable of accommodating one hundred and fifty pupils.

In the autumn of eighteen hundred and fifty-four two additional wings were erected. The one running north, the other south, fifty by twenty-four feet each, on a line parallel with the front of the building, and receding from it about twenty feet. A chaste and simple Doric front of cut stone, with portico and pillars, together with two wings, present an extent of two hundred feet on Broad street. The buildings, including the school house, run back two hundred and thirty-five feet, and enclose an open space laid out as a flower garden. There are two spacious yards, one for the girls and one for the boys, shaded by trees, and furnishing ample space for exercise in the open air.

The school building contains ten school-rooms. Each one provided with appropriate furniture, as slates, tables, closets, etc., when needed. From twelve to twenty pupils usually constitute a class. These classes are formed in October, and it is important that all new pupils should be here at that time, that the classes may be properly arranged.

Contiguous to the school-rooms is a cabinet of apparatus, models, specimens, etc., to assist the teachers in presenting clear ideas on the various subjects admitting of ocular illustration.

The centre building contains a lecture-room capable of seating two hundred persons. It has also facilities for making experiments, and presenting diagrams, maps, sketches, etc. In this room the pupils are assembled twice every day, sometimes in the evenings for lectures, and on the Sabbath for religious instruction. Underneath this apartment is the dining-room, in which the pupils assemble through opposite doors, without interfering with each other. In the upper stories are the infirmaries, and also two dormitories.

The wings contain the principal sleeping rooms, the sitting rooms, the shops, the kitchen bakehouse, laundry, cellars, etc.

Attached to these are the bath houses, washing rooms, and other conveniences, accessible at all times without exposure to the weather. The workshops give employment to the boys two or three hours daily. The girls are taught plain sewing and dress making, and are employed in household affairs. Habits of industry are thus forming, and the pupils are preparing for the duties and practical business of life. The hours of the day are apportioned to study, work, exercise, and amusement. The establishment is lighted with gas, and abundantly supplied with the Schuylkill water.

The pupils are under the constant supervision of the principal, the instructors, the matron, or the steward. The indisposed have the prompt and devoted services of the attentive and skilful physician, and in critical cases the valuable advice of the distinguished consulting physicians of the institution. Thus in sickness and in health the improvement, comfort, and happiness of the pupils are assiduously promoted.

To be admitted to this institution the applicant must be at least ten years of age. For those not dependent on the bounty of the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, or Delaware, the annual charge is two hundred and forty dollars, for which sum every necessary is provided, including the usual clothing of the institution, boarding, lodging, washing, tuition, stationery, and medical attendance. When clothing is supplied by the parents, two hundred dollars a year are charged.

Any person can become a life subscriber by the payment of twenty dollars. Annual subscribers contribute two dollars each year. Donations to the library of books, maps, pictures, etc., and to the cabinet of apparatus, specimens, curiosities of nature and art, will be thankfully received at the institution.

THE IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.—The semi-annual session of the Great Council of the Improved Order of Red Men is now being held at the N. W. corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, fourth story.

From the report of the Great Sachem, Charles C. Conley, we clip the following appeal and decision:—

"GERMANTOWN, 21st Sun, Buck Moon, G. S. D. 378—*To the Great Sachem, Chiefs and Brethren of the Great Council.*—Whereas, Seminole Tribe, No. 39, Imp'd O. of R. M., has for some time been adopting pale faces for a less sum than three fathoms, and have been endeavoring to evade the law by trusting said pale faces until such time as they should be unable to follow the hunt to the amount of one-half the adoption fee, we do hereby protest against such action as being detrimental to the best interests of the Tribe and to the Order; as quite a number that are thus adopted come in merely to satisfy their curiosity and never pay anything but the one-half adoption fee first charged; and further, those that do pay do not feel that interest in the welfare of the Tribe that they would did it cost them more: but we have observed that on subjects of vital importance they vote and act from mere personal feelings, without regard to the best interests of the Order; we further contend that they, having been illegally admitted, cannot legally take part in the action of the Tribe, as they are and do appear by the books to be more than three moons in arrears, therefore being deprived, according to our By Laws, from taking part in the proceedings of the Tribe (See Art xvi, By-Laws); and whereas, we have appealed to the Tribe for redress, and they will not regard our request, we now appeal to your honorable body for such redress and satisfaction that you in your judgment may deem best. "Yours, in F., F., and C.,
E. MARKLEY, P. S.
"J. R. BUTCHER, P. S."

The following was forwarded on the 29th of Buck Moon, 378:—

"Chiefs and Members of Seminole Tribe, No. 39:—A communication has been received from two Past Sachems, members of your Tribe, charging that the Tribe has been adopting pale faces for a less sum than is allowed by your constitution and by-laws, and pretending to evade the laws by trusting them a portion of the fee. The matter having been laid before the Great Chiefs, they have unanimously decided that every pale face must pay in full the fee required by the constitution and by-laws at the time of his adoption, and you are hereby commanded to strictly carry out the above decision in the future. And you are further commanded and directed to at once charge to and collect from any and all members the balance of the adoption fee due by them. It is hoped and desired by the Great Chiefs that you will promptly comply with the above commands.

"Very truly and fraternally yours, in F., F., and C.,
"CHARLES C. CONLEY, G. S."

With regard to the unimproved Red Man the report thus speaks:—

"I would like to call the attention of this Great Council to the very able reports of General Sherman, and of General Ord, in command of the United States troops in California. They both agree in the fact that the many Indian barbarities that we read of so frequently in the public press are instigated and brought about by avaricious and wicked whites, who, upon the most frivolous excuses, slay the poor Indian and take possession of all he may possess. It is a positive reality, and truth that cannot be gainsayed, that if the benevolent, charitable, and Christian organizations of our country would expend the same amount of wampum upon the down-trodden Unimproved Red Men of America that they do upon foreign missions, the day would not be far distant when all the aborigines of the United States would be civilized, educated, and intelligent citizens. The Improved Order of Red Men extends its ramifications through many States of the Union. It comprises within its tribes some of the most intelligent, wealthy, and influential men of our land. Then why cannot we, as a great and powerful organization, who have taken the name and improved upon the forms of that noble race, that once held sway over every hill and in every valley of this great country—why cannot we, I say, organize our influences and bring them to bear upon the National Government to see to it that the hand of the slayer shall be stayed, and that this poor downtrodden race shall be oppressed no more forever?"

After the reading of the report the Council took up the subject of building a new hall, and were still discussing it when our report closed.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—John Walsh had a hearing before U. S. Commissioner Hibler this morning, upon the charge of passing a counterfeit $20 U. S. Treasury note. Mr. George F. Erbe testified that the defendant keeps a liquor store on Coates street, near Front; that he procured the note from Mr. Walsh's bartender in Christmas week. He called on the defendant and told him the note was bad, and asked him to change it for a good one. He said it was not him, but a man from Oxford street who passed it. The District Attorney thought that the offense had not been proved against the defendant, and the Commissioner dismissed the complaint.

SHOPLIFTER IN CUSTODY.—About 9 o'clock this morning, Mary Jones (black,) was arrested at Seventh and Spring Garden streets, upon the charge of larceny. She was caught in the act of secreting a piece of calico under her dress in John B. Green's dry goods store, No. 728 Spring Garden street. The accused had a hearing before Alderman Plankinton, and was committed in default of $500 bail to answer.

HOW THE YOUNG MIND IS POISONED.—For several days past some unscrupulous individual has been distributing throughout the Thirteenth ward a German and English printed circular, which reads as follows:—

ARREST, CONFESSION, AND SUICIDE

of Almira Cathcart. This woman, who has hitherto eluded all efforts to capture her, was arrested last week. Being sick in bed at the time, she asked for writing materials, as she wished to make a confession. These were given to her, and she at once wrote the confession, though so weak that she fainted twice before she finished it. When done she handed it to Mrs. Clark, in the presence of the policeman.

Then, before any one could stop her, she took from her ear a hollow crystal ear-ring, put it in her mouth, bit it in two, and fell back dead, as it was full of prussic acid—a terrible poison that kills like lightning.

The monstrous crimes of this woman are almost beyond belief. In her confession, which we publish to-day, she admits * * * —several of them of wealthy and distinguished families of this city—and having sold them to the keepers of fashionable disreputable houses, and rich men, who paid her large sums of money for her wickedness.

She also details the various methods she used to entice and entrap her victims, which every woman, young and old, should read and be warned by.

This book also has a full and most thrilling account of the long and exciting pursuit of this woman from city to city by the mother and intended husband of one of her unfortunate victims.

Please preserve this circular till the special agent calls with the book. It is sold only by him.

This sheet is placed under the doors of the houses, and is as often picked up by the children of the house as by elderly persons. Our readers can from the above judge of its tone. The portion starred we deem unfit for publication. Now it is just such vile issues as the above that tend much towards rendering the young mind familiar with crime and deeds of degradation. This circular is thrown out as a bait. The rising generation purchase the book, and doubtless find enough therein to poison its mind through all future years, if it does not actually lead to individual downfall.

Since his Honor the Mayor has commenced the good work of purging our city of all dealers in obscene publications, it would be well for him to order the police force to put an end to the operations of the individual who is now endeavoring to dispose of this flashy literature.

ART ITEMS.—We invite the attention of lovers of fine paintings to the very superior collection now on view at the galleries of Mr. Charles F. Haseltine, No. 1125 Chesnut street. The pictures embrace a great variety of subjects, and they have been selected with great care by Mr. Haseltine, whose experience and taste as an art connoisseur are well known. The artists represented are among the most celebrated of the day, and the collection altogether is such as is not often offered at a public sale. There are about seventy works, all of which will be sold on to-morrow and Friday evenings by B. Scott, Jr., at Mr. Haseltine's galleries. This is a rare opportunity for persons who wish to embellish their homes to secure pictures of undoubted merit, and we hope that all who can admire genuine works of art will call at the galleries and examine for themselves before the sale commences, so as to be able to make their selections with judgment.

Many of our readers have seen and admired Wenderoth's painting of the "Battle of Gettysburg," which competent judges say gives a better idea of the great combat than any attempt that has hitherto been made. This picture is now offered for sale, and is placed on exhibition at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1117 Chesnut street, where we hope that it will receive the attention its merits deserve, and find a purchaser who will appreciate it. The "Battle of Gettysburg" is a very fine work of art: it is full of action, and independently of the fact that it is an accurate and spirited representation of the action, it is made additionally valuable and interesting by the number of faithful portraits of officers and soldiers that it contains.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—The peanut trade is brisk.
—The colored troops of Philadelphia vanquished the chivalry of Harrisburg.
—The Citizens' Association meets with many friends.
—Luna last night cast our City Gas Trust in the shade.
—The carpet weavers meet again to-day. Acushia!
—The Scott Legion is slowly but surely dwindling.
—"Shoo fly" originated with the Alabama firemen.
—High-heeled gaiters are the undertaker's delight.
—Extravagant wives lead to mercantile failures.
—Chesnut Hill is the ice house of Philadelphia.
—Harrisburgers have been Rip Van Winkling.
—Ixhigmmokptsquz arrived in town this A. M.
—Deacon Nolen is forty-nine, and wealthy.
—A handsome woman needs no plumage.
—Spiritualism is productive of insanity.
—Whisky vs. Benzine, which is which?
—The social evil is on the increase.
—Potatoes are good.

THE PHILADELPHIA LIBRARY COMPANY has purchased as a site for a new building the lot on the northwest corner of Locust and Juniper streets, directly opposite the building known as the Episcopal Academy, and having a front on Locust street of 110 feet, with a depth of 240 feet on Juniper street. A ten foot alley on the west of the site will give the new building, when erected, three fronts, and all the light that could be desired. The ground belonged to the Livezey and Rutherford estates, and is at present built up with small dwelling houses.

The price paid for the ground is $75,000, and the purchase has been made with the entire approval of the executor of the Rush estate, so that the new project will not interfere with the modified proposition of the "Ridgway Branch" at Broad and Christian streets. The state of the building fund of the library company will not permit the projected removal to be inaugurated for some years to come, but the company has acted wisely in securing such an eligible site on the first favorable opportunity.

FUNERAL OF A WELL-KNOWN MUSICIAN.—This afternoon at 2 o'clock the funeral of the late J. William Beck, long a well-known and respected musician of Philadelphia, took place from his late residence, No. 311 Pine street. The deceased was a member of Beck's Philadelphia Band for a period of nearly forty years. The funeral was largely attended by friends and relatives, as well as by a large number of resident musicians. The members of the Philadelphia Band No. 1 were present in full force. Previous to the funeral the band, assisted by other members of the musical profession, to the number of about fifty, played before the residence a beautiful funeral dirge by Graffula. On the arrival of the procession at the cemetery, the "Marche Religiose," from *L'Africana*, and "Dark Days of Horror," from *Semiramide*, were played over the grave with touching effect before and after the religious services. The body was interred at Laurel Hill.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.—That there will be a grand rush to-morrow morning at Gould's for tickets to the second series of the "Star" Course of Lectures, we have not a doubt, judging from the immense popularity and the great success of the first series. We would therefore advise those of our readers who contemplate providing themselves with choice seats for the season not to forget that the opening sale of tickets to the series will take place in the morning, at 9 o'clock, at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 Chesnut street. As Mr. Pugh has always been noted for his fairness in dealing with the public, his patrons may rest assured that the sale will be conducted with every regard to impartiality; and as he has very liberally allowed three days for the sale of season tickets, there will be no possible excuse for those who neglect the opportunity.

INTERNALLY INJURED.—Yesterday morning a horse attached to a wagon took fright at Sixteenth and Coates streets, and started off at a rapid speed out Coates street. At Seventeenth street, Mr. Arris Miller undertook to stop the animal. He slipped and fell, and the wheels of the vehicle passed over his hips, causing serious internal injuries.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—This morning Jacob Hockenback, aged forty-five years, was caught in the machinery of Nichols & Co.'s stocking factory, at Franklin street and Girard avenue, and had both legs and several ribs broken. The sufferer was removed to his residence, No. 876 Randolph street.

THE WEATHER is slightly improved to-day, but is still sadly out of tune to the time of the year. In Chicago, that marvelous mushroom city of the West, the thermometer stood 8 or 10 degrees below zero when it here verged upon summer heat. Chicago has its advantages, after all.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.—Sergeant Gillchrist, of the Tenth Police District, arrested Christian Binder, at his residence, No. 1829 North Front street, last night, on suspicion of having stabbed Mr. Arthur McCleary. Defendant was held to bail by Alderman Eggleton.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About half-past 11 o'clock last night the store of William Sperry, Church street, above Main, Frankford, was slightly damaged by fire. The flames originated in a barrel of shavings in the cellar.

PERSONAL.—Wm. B. Reed, Esq., who was currently reported to have removed from the city, has not done so, but has been living in retirement at the Merchants' Hotel since his recent financial misfortune.

OWNER WANTED.—A horse and wagon, found at Fifteenth and Stone streets yesterday, await an owner at the Fifth District Station House, Fifteenth and Locust streets.

STABLE ROBBED.—About 1 o'clock this morning a stable on Front street, above South, was entered by thieves, who harnessed up a sorrel horse to an express wagon and drove off.

SALE OF A DISTILLERY.—The United States Government, by the sale of Mountjoy's distillery yesterday, realized the sum of $5000.

LICENSED.—The Mayor this morning licensed as places of amusement the Assembly Building and National Guards' Hall.

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

**Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.**

Joseph H. Hall pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a waterproof coat from a girl who had taken him home with her.

Charles Wilson, colored, was acquitted of a charge of larceny. It was proven that the prisoner and a companion named Tate, who has already been convicted of this offense, were walking along Buttonwood street, near Marshall, and overtaking a lady, Tate snatched a purse from her hand and ran away. There was nothing, however, to show that the prisoner had anything to do with it.

Mary Sweed, a poor woman, was charged with stealing a purse from a boy. The prosecutor swore that the prisoner snatched the purse from his hand in the street, and refused to give it up until he had called a policeman. The woman said she had been in prison ever since her arrest, and had had no opportunity to procure the attendance of her witnesses, but, had her witnesses been here, she could have proved that the boy showed her the purse as a present he had first bought for his mother, and she put it into her pocket in a mere joke, saying the boy had promised her a present, and she would keep this until he gave her something else, not for a moment intending to steal it. Mr. Dwight, representing the Commonwealth, stated to the jury that in his opinion the best thing to do under the circumstances would be to follow the sworn evidence, and allow the Court to make a proper disposition of the woman. The jury found a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy, and his Honor, in a spirit of just mercy, passed such a sentence as discharged her immediately from custody.

James Davis, a small boy, was found guilty of stealing forty pounds of iron.

Charles Cameron and Henry Wellington, colored, were also convicted of making too free with the heavy metal belonging to others.

Frank Wentworth was convicted of stealing rope from a ship at Willow street wharf. An officer arrested the prisoner at 3 o'clock in the morning with the rope in his possession, and learning that it had been stolen took him to the station house.

**District Court, No. 1—Judge Stroud.**

Thomas H. Carlton vs. The Hahnemann Medical College. An action to recover for work and labor done. Verdict for plaintiff, $149·68.

James Murphy vs. Samuel Colton. A feigned issue to try the right to personal property. Verdict for defendant.

**District Court, No. 2—Judge Hare.**

Michael Boyer vs. John W. Dixon & Co. An action on a promissory note given for boilers. The defense alleged that the boilers were not what were contracted for. On trial.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1870.

Money is just now easier in our market than it has been for many months past. Some of the banks have considerable unemployed balances for which they are trying to get six per cent. on strictly call loans on Government collaterals, or equally safe pledges, but much of this is placed temporarily at five per cent. until more profitable employment can be obtained for their surplus funds.

Discounts are moderately active only, and easy at 8@10 per cent. in the outside market. There is some competition for first-class mercantile paper, and the rates fluctuate in consequence.

The transactions in gold are light, and the tendency of the premium is downward. Sales opened at 121⅜, and closed at noon at that figure.

Government securities are dull, and prices are a fraction lower, compared with yesterday.

There was a fair degree of activity at the Stock Board, and prices were well upheld. Sales of State loans of the third series at 107⅛. City sixes were steady, with sales of the new bonds at 100⅛@100¾. Sales of Lehigh gold loan at 92¾ for 500s.

Reading Railroad was firm but not very active, and sales were made at 47·31@47¾; Pennsylvania Railroad sold freely at 55⅛@55⅛ b. o. Sales of Lehigh Valley Railroad at 53; 20¾ was offered for Philadelphia and Erie, and 35½ b. o. for Catawissa preferred.

Canal stocks were without movement of consequence.

In miscellaneous shares we notice some trifling transactions in Mechanics' at 32; Feeder Dam Coal at ¾, and Hestonville Passenger Railroad at 12 b. o. No further sales to record.

**PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.**
**Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.**
**FIRST BOARD.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $200 Pa 6s, 3d se | 107⅛ | 200 sh Reading R | 47·31 |
| $100 City 6s, New | 100¾ | 5 do | 47⅝ |
| $5200 do....ls | 100¾ | 43 sh Penna....ls | 55⅛ |
| $1000 C & A m 6s,'89 | 92¼ | 200 do..ls..b5 | 55⅛ |
| $500 Le gold l...2d | 92¾ | 100 do.....b30 | 55⅝ |
| $500 do.....2d | 92¾ | 241 sh Leh Val...ls | 53 |
| $1000 Phil & E 7s | 84¾ | 100 do | 53 |
| $1000 do | 84¾ | 1000 sh Feeder Dam | ¾ |
| 8 sh Mech Bank | 32 | 100 sh Hestonv'e.b60 | 12 |
| 10 sh Phil & E R | 28¼ | | |

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10·00 A. M. | 121⅜ | 10·35 A. M. | 121⅜ |
| 11·17 " | 121⅜ | 12 M | 121⅜ |
| 11·20 " | 121⅜ | | |

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118@118¼; 5-20s of 1862, 115⅞@115⅜; do. 1864, 115⅛@115⅜; do. 1865, 115⅛@115⅝; do. July, 1865, 114⅛@114¼; do. July, 1867, 114⅜@114⅜; do. July, 1868, 114⅜@114⅝; 5s, 10-40, 112⅛@112⅜. U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 109⅞@110. Gold, 121⅜@121⅜.

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118@118¼; 5-20s of 1862, 115⅞@116; do., 1864, 115⅛@115⅜; do., 1865, 115⅛@115¾; do., July, 1865, 114⅛@114⅜; do. do., 1867, 114⅜@114⅝; do., 1868, 114⅜@114⅝; 10-40s, 112⅛@112⅜; Cur. 6s, 109⅞@110⅛. Gold, 121⅜.

**THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.**

*From the N. Y. Herald.*

"There was more activity in the street to-day, but it was rather spasmodic than continuous. The ease in the money market, which made itself still more manifest in the rate on call, stimulated the cliques to 'bull' some of the stocks which received their attention in the beginning of the movement, but had been suffered to remain quiet pending their visit to other stocks.

"The excitement in Paris led to a firmer tone in the gold market, and the price, which opened at 121⅜, ran up to 121⅝, but the bulk of business was done at 121⅜@121⅜. The price again declined to 121⅜ in the afternoon, when the market became extremely dull, and the Gold Room was for a good portion of the time almost deserted. The market was strong, however, the news from Paris and the firmer feeling in the foreign exchanges keeping the market steady. Holders of gold paid from six per cent. currency to seven per cent. gold to have their balances carried over.

"The ease in money and a steady demand from private investors and savings institutions rendered the Government market firm, especially as the gold market was stronger. A rumor was current this afternoon that the Government would transpose the programme of gold sales and bond purchases for this week so as to bring the gold sale on Wednesday instead of on Thursday."

**New York Produce Market.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Cotton dull; sales of 600 bales middling uplands at 25⅛c. Flour—State and Western dull and declining; State, $4·50@6; Western, $4·50@6·35; Southern dull and drooping, with sales at $5·40@9·75. Wheat dull, and slightly in buyers' favor; No. spring, $1·12@1·15; winter red Western, $1·25. Corn dull and heavy; old mixed Western, $1·01, in store; new do., 80@90c. Oats dull. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $28·75@28; prime mess, $23@23·25. Lard dull; steam-rendered in tierces, 16⅛@16⅜c. Whisky quiet at $1·02.

**PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.**
**Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.**
**BETWEEN BOARDS.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1000 City 6s, New.c | 100¾ | 100 sh Read. R..2d | 47¾ |
| 30 sh Sp & Pine.2d | 20 | 27 do | 47⅛ |
| 108 sh Leh V R...ls | 53 | 160 do..rg&in | 47·31 |
| 13 sh Bk N Am.4d | 225 | 200 do.....b30 | 47·44 |
| 100 sh Penna R..b5 | 55⅛ | 200 do.....2d | 47·31 |
| 200 sh Read...s60wn | 47·31 | 500 do | 47⅞ |
| 500 do.....b30 | 47¾ | 500 do.....b30 | 47⅞ |

**SECOND BOARD.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $4000 C & A m 6s,89. ls.2d | 92¾ | 3 sh Penna RR | 55⅛ |
| $1000 Pa 6s 2d m | 98⅛ | 12 do | 55⅛ |
| 8 sh Read R | 47⅝ | 100 do.....b5 | 55⅛ |
| 200 do..s60wn | 47⅞ | 50 do...s5wn | 55⅛ |


WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.

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J. LINERD, STATIONER AND CARD ENGRAVER, No. 921 SPRING GARDEN STREET, PHILADELPHIA
3 17 wsm5


# FOURTH EDITION

## GENERAL NEWS.

**The Air Line from New York to Washington—Election of Mississippi Senators—Death of Bishop Chase, of New Hampshire—Row in the Maryland Legislature.**

**The Winnipeg Troubles to be Adjusted.**

### FROM WASHINGTON.

**The Washington and New York Air Line.**

The Committee on Railways and Canals discussed the bill for the construction of an air line railroad between Washington and New York. The main question considered was the right of the National Government to build a postal and military railroad through several States. It looks as if a majority of the committee would favor a bill such as was reported last session. A. W. Markley, of the Camden and Amboy road, and officials of other roads between this and New York, were heard against the bill.

**Judge Kelley Replies to Dawes.**

Judge Kelley is addressing the House in reply to Mr. Dawes on the League Island bill.

**Congress in No Hurry to Adjourn.**

The House, by a vote of 74 yeas to 97 nays, refused to pass a resolution for the adjournment of Congress *sine die* on the second Tuesday of April.

**The Duty on Pig Iron.**

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

The Committee on Ways and Means have preliminarily put the duty on pig iron at seven dollars per ton. This is by no means definite, as one vote may change the rate when they go over the list again.

**The Letter Carriers and the President.**

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The delegates to the Letter Carriers' Convention in session in this city called on the President to-day. They were received in the library at the Executive Mansion, and the Chairman, Thomas H. Leabourn, of Philadelphia, addressed the President, stating that they could not leave Washington without paying their respects to him, and in this they had a twofold object in view—that of paying their respects to the Chief Magistrate and to the commander who many of them had followed through hard-fought fields.

They also desired, in behalf of thirteen hundred letter-carriers in the United States, to accept the President's policy of retrenchment and reform, as the same was not aimed at nor did it injure the laboring classes. He also explained the direct objects of the convention, which are to urge increased compensation to this class of Government employes.

The President replied, wishing them success, remarking that their present salaries were insufficient, and he was in favor of seeing labor amply rewarded.

The various delegates then shook hands with the President, and afterwards left for their hall. They will adjourn *sine die* to-day.

## CONGRESS.

**Senate.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The President laid before the Senate a report adopted by the late Louisville Commercial Convention in favor of a Southern Pacific Railroad. Referred.

Mr. Conkling (N. Y.) presented the memorial of the New York Chamber of Commerce, setting forth that the harbor of New York is threatened with an encroachment by a neighboring State, the effect of which would diminish by two square miles the circuit of the harbor, and create impediments to the influx and efflux of the tide, which of itself served as a perpetual drainage. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) presented the memorial of the citizens of New York against the proposed enlargement of the West Point Military Academy as not conducive to loyalty, security and economy. Referred to the Committee of Military Affairs.

Mr. Patterson presented a petition for the abolition of the franking privilege, and remarked that his information was that the Post Office Department had sent over the country at the public expense 75,000 blanks and 26,000 circulars to Postmasters.

Mr. Drake asked by what authority these documents were printed at the public expense?

Mr. Patterson supposed it was by authority of the Postmaster-General.

Mr. Drake—Have they been sent free through the mails?

Mr. Nye—I can answer the Senator they have.

Mr. Drake—Then I am in favor of the abolition of the franking privilege.

Mr. Conkling suggested that the further accumulation of these petitions would be avoided if the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads would promptly report and the Senate pass the bill granting the prayer of the petitioners.

Mr. Ramsey expressed the opinion that the Post Master General had done a public service. For in the event of the passage of the proposed reform, many constituents of Senators who might be disposed to continue their applications for public documents might be reminded that by these petitions they had agreed to deprive themselves of the privilege and therefore could not complain.

Petitions for the same object were presented by Messrs. Scott, Thayer and Hamlin.

Mr. Thayer said he would like to know from what law the Postmaster-General derived authority to procure from the people instructions to Congress to pass a particular measure. He believed it unsafe for any department to undertake to bring about legislation by circulating the grossest misrepresentations of facts.

Mr. Howe believed it the duty of the Postmaster-General to aid the repeal of one of the grossest abuses in the expenditures of the Government.

He intended to call the attention of Congress to violations of the revenue laws, whereby large quantities of merchandise were smuggled into the United States by a class of swindlers and horse-thieves, who infested a portion of the territory which included the city of Matamoras, known as the free belt, which, prior to the war, was set apart by the Mexican Government. The estimates of loss of revenue to the United States by unlawful traffic fixed the amount from $250,000 to $3,000,000 annually. Official correspondence had resulted in the refusal by the Mexican Government to abolish this free belt, and some remedy for the evil was now imperative, and in view of its importance he moved that the memorial be tabled and printed, which was agreed to.

Mr. Warner presented a memorial of the managers of the Industrial Home in Washington, for relief. Referred.

Bills were introduced as follows:—

By Mr. Pomeroy, by request, granting lands to aid in the construction of the Republican Valley Railroad in Kansas. Referred.

By Mr. Osborn, granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad in Florida.

By Mr. Ross, granting lands to aid in the construction of the Lawrence and Kansas Railroad and Telegraph line.

Mr. Ashley offered a resolution, which was agreed to, setting apart Friday, after the morning hour, for consideration of business from the Committee on the District of Columbia, and private land claims.

The Virginia bill was taken up, and Mr. Norton continued his remarks commenced yesterday in favor of the bill.

**House.**

*Continued from the Third Edition.*

Mr. Stiles introduced a concurrent resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress on the second Tuesday in April next.

Mr. Benjamin (Mo.) moved to lay the joint resolution on the table—yeas, 72; nays, 83.

Mr. Stiles moved the previous question on the passage of the joint resolution; seconded, 74 to 66.

The concurrent resolution was then rejected—yeas, 74; nays, 97.

Mr. Crebs offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the propriety of reporting a bill providing for a board of military officers for the hearing and deciding of claims of officers and soldiers for monthly pay, etc. Adopted.

Mr. Gilfillan offered a resolution authorizing the Committee for the District of Columbia to send for persons and papers in prosecuting the inquiry into the management of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company. Adopted.

Mr. Peters introduced a bill to amend the Bankrupt act, so as to exempt from its provisions certain laws in relation to life insurance policies.

Also, a bill for the relief of officers and enlisted men who reported for General Daniel Ullman's brigade in New York city. Referred.

Mr. Ingersoll introduced a bill to provide for the construction of Niagara Ship Canal. Referred.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill transferring the Philadelphia Navy Yard to League Island.

Mr. Randall, in order to obviate the objections made yesterday by Mr. Dawes, offered an amendment that the proceeds of all sales should be paid into the treasury.

Mr. Washburn (Wis.) accepted that amendment as a substitute for his own.

Mr. Haines sent to the clerk's desk and had read, a letter from E. B. Hale, of Cleveland, Ohio, protesting against the burden of taxation, and stating that business there was dead, enterprise paralyzed, and a strong undercurrent setting in against the administration in the matter of taxes; that the people were being ground to powder, and that if the future brought an explosion, it was not to be wondered at.

Mr. Kelley made a speech in reply to that of Mr. Dawes yesterday, and quoted against his assertion as to the necessity of raising the surface of the whole island nine feet, the report made by Admiral Davis, General Humphrey, Commodore Alden, Chief-Engineer King, and Professor Hillyard, of the United States Coast Survey. If these gentlemen knew anything on the subject, then the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Washburn) either knew nothing about it or most grievously misrepresented it. The gentleman (Dawes) had gone yesterday pellmell into the administration, and had intimated that the Attorney-General was to be expelled on account of his honesty. He (Kelley) did not see the exact connection of all that with League Island, although the gentleman (Dawes) had linked it to his bill by an imaginary sum of $800,000. So far as he (Kelley) knew, that appropriation was a mere creature of somebody's imagination.

Mr. Kelley proceeded at considerable length to detail the advantages which League Island presented for iron-clads, and the disadvantages of the present Navy Yard at Philadelphia. He intimated that the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations had been pursuing a dog in the manger policy, and that he had been taking an unfair standard of comparison when he compared the estimates for last year.

Mr. Dickey replied to the speech of Mr. Dawes yesterday charging extravagance on the administration.

### FROM THE SOUTH.

**United States Senators from Mississippi.**

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 19.—In the joint session of the Legislature this morning General Alcorn was unanimously elected to the United States Senate for the six-year term, and General Ames for the five-year term. It is decided to elect for the unexpired one-year term to-morrow.

### FROM BALTIMORE.

**Election of State Treasurer.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

BALTIMORE, Jan. 19.—A despatch just from Annapolis announces John Merryman elected State Treasurer amid intense excitement. A fight is reported between Senator Clark and Representative German, two of the tellers, in which serious blows were struck and a rough and tumble struggle engaged in.

### FROM NEW YORK.

**Government Purchase of Bonds.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—About $7,000,000 of Government bonds were offered to-day, in answer to the proposition for the purchase of $2,000,000. They were offered at from 113·97 to 114·99.

### FROM NEW ENGLAND.

**Death of Bishop Chase.**

CLAREMONT, N. H., Jan. 19.—The Right Rev. Carleton Chase, Bishop of New Hampshire, died yesterday.

### FROM EUROPE.

**The Russian Loan.**

*By the Anglo-American Cable.*

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The impending Russian loan has depressed the money market here.

**Marine Intelligence.**

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 19.—The steamer America, from New York for Bremen, touched here to-day.


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# FIFTH EDITION

## THE LATEST NEWS.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

**Naval Bulletin.**

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The naval bulletin to-day orders Lieutenant Commander J. C. Watson to the Congress, and Lieutenant R. E. Empy to signal duty at Washington, and detaches Lieutenant Commander Silas Casey from the Naval Academy and orders him to the Colorado. Lieutenant J. C. Kennett is detached from the Kearsarge and ordered home; Gunner Sam'l D. Hines from the Philadelphia Navy Yard and ordered to the Congress. The order of Lieutenant Commander William K. Wheeler to the Guard has been revoked, and he remains on duty at the New York Navy Yard.

By direction of the Secretary as soon as existing orders for forwarding recruits to organizations have been complied with, the Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service, New York city, will prepare detachments of convenient size from the disposable recruits at Fort Columbus, and forward them for assignment, as follows:—Fort Adams, Rhode Island; Fort Warren, Mississippi; Fort Preble and Fort Sullivan, Maine; and Sedgwick Barracks, D. C.

**Payment of the Income Tax.**

The Committee of Ways and Means has directed its chairman to report to-day a resolution declaring it to be the true intent and meaning of the acts relating to the income tax that all persons are liable to payment of the proper income tax accruing and to accrue for and during and to the end of the year 1870, and that the assessment and collection of such tax for 1870 and remaining unpaid January 1, 1871, may be made in 1871.

### FROM NEW YORK.

**Distilleries Seized at Newburg.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The Revenue Collector at Newburg has seized the stock of eight distilleries in that city for a violation of the laws. Proceedings will be instituted against the persons forthwith. In the meantime attorneys have gone to Washington to Commissioner Delano to settle the matter.

### FROM CANADA.

**Adjustment of the Trouble Between the Half-breeds and the Canadians.**

OTTAWA, Jan. 19.—There appears to be no room to doubt that the negotiations of the Vicar-General Thibault and Colonel De Salaberg will result in the sending of a deputation of half-breeds from Red river to Ottawa, and that an amicable adjustment of the difficulties between the half-breeds and the Canadians will be accomplished before the meeting of Parliament in February next.

**The Escape of Caldwell.**

MONTREAL, Jan. 19.—An inquiry is to take place into the circumstances of the escape of Caldwell, whose extradition excited so much discussion. Certain persons are to be prosecuted criminally for the part they took in aiding his escape.

**New York Money Market.**

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold 121⅜@121⅜. Stocks opened strong, but fell off at first call. At 1 P. M. they were steady at a decline. There are rumors that the St. Paul Railroad will declare a dividend of 10 per cent. to-day, scrip and cash, but the official notification is not yet made. Throughout the market there is great dullness. The bond purchased to-day drew forth offerings of $7,610,100 at from 114·99@113·97.

ACCIDENT TO WORKMEN.—About 8 o'clock this morning, while workmen were engaged in digging a culvert at Budd and Dauphin streets, a piece of rock fell in, injuring three of the workmen, named Swiggett, Baker, and Sweeney. The first named was seriously injured. He was removed to St. Joseph's Hospital. The other two were only slightly hurt.

## PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received for the following work and materials required in the execution of the WALNUT Street portion of the PUBLIC BUILDINGS, to wit:—

For all the excavations, including the trenches for the foundations. The price to be stated per cubic yard, which is to cover all digging, hauling away the surplus earth, and cutting down and removing whatever trees may come in the way of the excavations, without extra measurement or allowance.

For taking down the terrace wall, cleaning the bricks, and piling them up adjacent to the buildings, taking down the iron railings, the gate piers, the coping of the wall and the steps, and depositing them on the grounds, and removing all the rubbish occasioned by the same. The price for this portion of the work to be stated *in gross.*

For concreting the entire foundation of the buildings with small broken stone, and cement, mortar, and grout, in conformity with the specifications. The depth of the concrete to be *three* feet, and the lateral dimensions to conform to the plans. The price to be stated per cubic foot, and to include all materials and labor.

For furnishing and delivering large-size building stone, the price to be stated per perch of 22 cubic feet, measured in the walls. Also, for select building stone, averaging 3 by 5 feet, and from 12 to 18 inches thick; the price for the same to be stated per cubic foot, delivered on the ground.

For building all the cellar walls, and the outside walls of the basement story, as high as the level line of the pavement, according to the plans and specifications. The price to be stated per perch of 22 cubic feet, laid in the walls, without extra measurement, and to include all labor and all materials except stone.

The contract or contracts will be awarded to the best and the lowest bidder or bidders, who will be required to give approved security for the faithful performance of the same.

The plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Architect, Mr. JOHN MCARTHUR, JR., No. 205 S. SIXTH Street.

The proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Public Buildings," and addressed to JAMES V. WATSON, Chairman of the Committee on Contracts, and to be left at the office of the Commissioners of Public Buildings, in the new Court House, SIXTH Street, below Chesnut, on the 14th day of February next ensuing, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock A. M., at which time the bids will be opened, in the presence of such bidders as may wish to attend.

By order of the Committee on Contracts.
1 19 wfm 11t H. C. PUGH, Secretary.


LEDDY'S,

NINTH AND SANSOM STREETS.

The undersigned takes pleasure in informing his numerous friends, and the public generally, that he is once more to be found at his old establishment, and trusts a continuance of their former patronage. The past character of the house will be a sufficient guarantee for the future.
1 12 wfm1m JAMES M. LEDDY.

JOSEPH MOTTET, ELEVE DE PARIS. FRENCH STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING, On any kind of Wearing Apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for Stretching Pants from one to five inches.
1 10 No. 209 S. NINTH Street, Philadelphia.


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